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CLARIN SEES HOPE IN PANAMA CANAL SETTLEMENT

PY210122Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 Jun 78 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "Carter in Panama"]

[Text] The U.S. President's visit to Panama to exchange the documents ratifying the new agreements on the canal and the zone is an outstanding event in hemispheric relations. It means no more and no less than the reparation of a historical injustice which made Panama feel that its territory was cut in two and its most important resource administered by another power. This situation--in other words, the separation of Panama from Colombia under some type of U.S. protectionism to allow the continuation of the interoceanic effort--was registered in the Latin American records as a flagrant example of interventionism and, because of its consequences, as an open wound.

We are witnessing a repairing of mistakes and abuses committed in the past. It was not strange that during the minisummit meeting between Caribbean chiefs of state and the U.S. President recently held because of the Panama Canal issue, other injustices were mentioned, such as Bolivia's landlocked situation and the Belize situation. It is clear that these cases are also reparable by using the necessary amount of force and imagination. However, there was no one at the meeting to mention the Malvinas case, or, at least, the news reports did not cover it. The overall meaning of the statements made during this meeting refer to the prevalence of justice over force, to respect for the territorial integrity of the countries, to nonintervention in the affairs of other states--the opposite of what happened with the Colombia-Panama issue in 1903--to the end of the remainders of colonialism in America and to peaceful solutions of conflicts.

Carter has aided in the achievement of these goals. He has set an example which can be easily followed pursuant to this approach for healing the wounds inflicted many years ago. The same approach can undoubtedly be applied to current situations. It is a contradiction that, since science, technology and production have made great advances, there are still areas suffering from backwardness, hunger, malnutrition and illness and that a group of less developed nations are still bravely struggling to form integrated societies where the fruits of development can serve humanity.

The policies according to which backward countries are merely suppliers of raw materials and food and are encouraged to retain the unilateral functioning of their productive apparatus is as old fashioned as the old and unjust canal agreements. With special reference to Latin America, all statements regarding a hemispheric relationship are stated in the form of cooperation aimed at making the region overcome its poverty and avoid the many economic, social and political crises which have been experienced in recent decades.

Naturally, this cooperation cannot be based on payment of better prices for goods without added value, which would be a contradiction of the tendencies of the international market. Cooperation is feasible, however, in the form of development projects which can produce the backbone of modernized and integrated economies. In this regard, the combination of national savings, capital investment and foreign techniques are the key to renewal. Just as the blindfolds which prevented us from seeing the injustices of the past are now beginning to disappear, we should also begin to view our joint future clearly. Otherwise, in a few decades new historical reparations will have to be claimed like the present claim of the Panama Canal and its zone.

MONTONEROS DELEGATION VISITS PALESTINIAN LEADERS

For a Voice of Palestine report on the visit of a delegation representing the chief of staff of the Montoneros Army to Lebanon and their meeting with Palestinian leaders, see the Inter-Arab Affairs section of the 22 June Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

CHASSEING: MILITARY WON'T FORM POLITICAL PARTY

PY210254Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Jun 78 p 6 PY

[Text] Cordoba--Provincial Governor Gen Carlos Chasseing (ret) has reiterated that "the armed forces will not form a military political party," and then explained that "they will not form a party because they are now involved in a more important task, carrying our country toward progress."

The governor made these remarks during an interview with reporters in Rio Cuarto, the most important city in the southern part of the province, where he attended the main ceremonies on the anniversary of the commercial and industrial center.

During the interview, Chasseing said that the provincial governorship "will not stop any of the public projects planned for this year."

MASSERA DENIES ANY PRESIDENTIAL AMBITIONS

PY211524Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1125 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] San Juan, 21 Jun--Navy Commander in Chief Emilio Eduardo Massera has stated here that he would not accept an eventual nomination for the presidency of the country late in 1980 when Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla's term ends. Massera made this statement during an informal talk with local newsmen at a luncheon offered yesterday at Government House after the flag-swearing ceremony.

During the talk, the navy official stated: "The military junta does not rule but establishes the guidelines for the overall policy. After denying that he would accept nomination for the presidency, he stated: "What I want is an Argentina without sectarian interests, in other words, the unity of all Argentines, leaving no one aside."

He added: "When I leave my position as commander in chief and Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini takes over, I will not disregard the process but will demand its fulfillment, as a good citizen."

The newsmen asked him about his recent statement that "Argentina should not have very long-term objectives." He smiled and said that he would expand the statement "on 15 September," the date he will retire, according to the schedule established by the military junta.

He later stated: "We are tired of our deadlock situation, of apathy, of being a people who want to succeed but who see that sometimes those who lead the country are not able to give the country the invigorating strength expected from leaders supporting the fundamental interests of the country. Argentines need to succeed, and we will always succeed in integrating the country in order to develop it and solve our problems with our neighbors."

Regarding international policy, Massera stated that we must get out of this deadlock situation so that we can definitively decide what we want." Regarding the aid given San Juan due to the November 1977 earthquake, Admiral Massera stated that "the province received insufficient support, not because the military junta failed to take action but because of the heavy bureaucratic machinery."

VIDELA ORDERS RELEASE OF LABOR LEADERS

PY200330Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 20 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun--Msgr Antonio Plaza, archbishop of La Plata, has revealed here that President Jorge Rafael Videla has ordered the release of 14 union leaders. The church leader told the press that General Videla and Labor Minister Horacio Liendo are considering the cases of high-ranking Peronist union leaders held in Magdalena prison in Buenos Aires Province.

In reference to his meeting with Videla, the archbishop of Buenos Aires Province admitted that he had received a union request to ask the chief of state to release of the union leaders held in Magdalena military prison.

Plaza said: "Since I always come straight to the point, I told the president that I had received this request and was passing it on." He added: "In response to a remark I made, the president told me that it is true that we have a country where union leaders and workers are not communists but oppose communism."

HERALD VOICES SYMPATHY FOR MOTHERS OF MISSING

PY201845Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Jun 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "The Solution Is Here"]

[Text] Irrational anger appears to be building up against the group of people seeking missing relatives, most of them mothers, who meet every Thursday in Plaza de Mayo. Because of the presence here of so many journalists, the "mad mothers of Plaza de Mayo," as they call themselves, have been able to reach a wider audience than before. Through the foreign press, the "mothers" have managed to attract the attention of the Argentine media, which, with a few exceptions, has largely ignored them up to now, and the independent national news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS had a reporter in Plaza de Mayo for the usual Thursday 3 to 4pm silent protest. NA reported that some 50 women who said, as they always have, that they "only want to know whether our children are alive or dead," were protected by the police from angry onlookers. The police refused to break up the demonstration although the onlookers charged the women with tarnishing the country's image. The police pointed out that if they did so it would be looked upon as an act of repression and would be even more damaging to the country.

The scene could have taken place in the Soviet Union--except for the wise and humane attitude of our police. The charges made by the crowd are exactly those that dissenters in the Soviet Union have to put up with from their totalitarian-minded fellow countrymen. The fact that the mothers can meet in Plaza de Mayo and were allowed, the Thursday before last, to march silently down Calle Florida with white handerkerchiefs on their heads, proves that Argentina is not a totalitarian state. Indeed, the previous Thursday, one of the marchers was saved, again by uniformed police, when men in plain clothes (who identified themselves to each other) tried to drag her away. But tolerance and sympathy towards people who are suffering the agony of not knowing whether their children are alive or dead after people claiming to be members of the security forces have taken them away is the least that can be expected in a civilised country like Argentina.

The great danger, of course, is that the "mad mothers of Plaza de Mayo" will be used politically. All demonstrations are potentially dangerous, both for those taking part and for society, because they can be manipulated by agitators. So far, there is no indication whatsoever that the women who gather in Plaza de Mayo are being exploited but their presence could provoke extremists--right or left.

Fortunately, the mothers generally get a sympathetic response--and only a few hurtful insults. But the anti-Argentine propaganda put out by the fugitive terrorists abroad (and echoed by a small section of the less-responsible European press) appears to have knocked some people off balance.

The mothers--indeed all the victims of terrorism--should arouse compassion. In the case of people searching for missing relatives there is a real danger that they will be driven to take extreme measures if their anguish goes unheeded. The mothers themselves would not have to demonstrate in Plaza de Mayo--risking more than mere insults because two French nuns and 11 other people associated with their movement were kidnapped six months ago and have not been heard of since--if they had some judicial recourse. But not only are people seeking missing relatives (numbered in thousands) unable to make any headway through the courts, their stories are also unknown to the general public because the press does not print them. That is another disturbing parallel with the Soviet Union. It is the incommunication, and alienation of the people seeking missing relatives which makes them look abroad for help. But the solution to this Argentine tragedy is here, not abroad. Will their cries be heeded at last?

AGREEMENT ON DRUG SUPPRESSION SIGNED WITH U.S.

PY171513Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brig Gen Osvaldo Cacciatore, the mayor of Buenos Aires, yesterday offered a working luncheon for Vice Adm Julio Juan Bardi, the social welfare minister. It took place at city hall and was attended by other officials from city hall and the Welfare Ministry.

After the lunch, Minister Bardi went to his office at the ministry, where he signed a letter of intent between our country and the United States during the afternoon. The purpose of the document is to reassert the decision of both nations to cooperate with each other and with other countries to eliminate drug abuse and drug trafficking.

The agreement was signed by the social welfare minister and Raul Castro, the U.S. ambassador to Argentina. The letter of intent modernizes and reestablishes the bilateral U.S.-Argentine commission to combat drug addiction. Both countries reaffirmed their intention to cooperate with each other and with other nations in every possible way to eliminate drug addiction, illegal drug traffic and narcotics contraband through the prevention, prohibition and repression of these activities. They also promised to collaborate in the quick capture and extradition of implicated persons when circumstances permit it.

The signing of this agreement with the U.S. Government is a notable and important event in the fight against drugs, according to Minister Bardi. Through this agreement, two sovereign nations demonstrate their willingness to confront our common enemy together. They are guarding the welfare and the spiritual and physical health of their peoples, and are convinced that this joint coordinated action is the only way to establish understanding between the governments and peoples of countries like ours which support justice, freedom and peace.

Ambassador Castro stated that Argentina has been the leader among Latin American nations in formulating a treaty to combat illegal use and traffic of drugs.

MITKA REPORTS THREATS FROM PEREDA SUPPORTERS

PY210356Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] A high-level leader of the Bolivian Turac Katari Indian Movement [MITKA] charged today that [word indistinct] elements in the (Postre de Ciquilla) zone, La Paz Department, and in other places, have warned members of this political organization not to send delegates on election day.

(Alnea Apaza) stated that the threats against party members, especially against peasants, come from people who support the candidacy of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun. Many of our party members are threatened with retaliation of they do not vote for General Pereda, (Apaza) said.

SILES, PEREDA DIFFER ON MILITARY-PEASANT PACT

PY211418Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The military-peasant pact continues to be a polemic topic in the present electoral campaign. Hernan Siles Zuazo, candidate for the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], stated at a rally in Quillacollo a few days ago that he would abolish the pact if he were elected president. The opposition candidates in general [words indistinct] are against the pact. They say that it is a political instrument in the hands of the government and that it does not benefit the great majority of Bolivians, the peasants.

We have wished to learn the opinion of the official candidate, Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, on this subject.

[Question] General Pereda, what is your opinion of the military-peasant pact?

[Answer--begin recording] The military-campesino pact is not a political instrument or an electoral [word indistinct]. The military-peasant pact was made as a result of the political struggles, particularly in the Cochabamba Valley. With much foresight General Barrientos saw the armed forces of the nation as a tutelary institution with the specific task of preventing clashes among peasant brothers, because at that time the Bolivian peasants were armed throughout the country and there were real battles among them.

The second mission which General Barrientos gave to the military-peasant pact was that of improving the conditions of the peasant class through civic (?action) and many kinds of aid which has been given through the armed forces.

We believe that the military-peasant pact is not a political pact; it is a pact for development, a pact for improving the majority sector of the nation. [end recording]

You have been listening to Gen Juan Pereda.

SILES ZUAZO'S FUDP ALLEGES DEATH THREATS

PY211553Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Political Committee of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] which supports Hernan Siles Zuazo's candidacy, has written to the electoral court making charges of serious threats and requesting prompt measures to guarantee the continuation of its electoral campaign.

The principal parts of the FUDP letter say that there have been anonymous death threats in pamphlets, posters and slogans directed against opposition leaders. It is also charged that various agents are violently persecuting peasants in the north of Santa Cruz Department.

The FUDP Political Committee also refers to an article published in a local [La Paz] morning paper by the civic organization called the Committee for Santa Cruz, asserting that the article has a political and partisan nature which violates the legal rules regulating the activities of a civic organization. The committee then accuses the authors of the article of having usurped the representation of the Santa Cruz people by speaking in their name and publishing an anonymous article.

In view of these events the National Electoral Court is requested to take the following measures: to make an appeal to government officials and the armed forces, asking them to grant full guarantees for the development of the electoral campaign, (?protecting) the citizens of Santa Cruz and the FUDP candidates; to find out the names of the authors of the document issued against Siles Zuazo and to take them to trial, making them directly responsible for any violent acts or disturbances of public order which may occur in Santa Cruz, and to dispatch a prominent member of the National Electoral Court to that city.

TWO PARTIES ALLY WITH CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PY211920Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 16 Jun 78 p 10 PY

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Revolutionary Barrientist Party [PBR] and the Bolivian Unity Party [Partido de la Union Boliviana] have signed an agreement, according to which the two latter parties support the PDC's Bernal-Remo di Natale ticket for the 9 July elections.

The document says:

1. The political platform of the Christian Democratic Party at this time in history seeks the formation of a humane, democratic and participatory society.

The participatory democracy for which the PDC is struggling is a pattern of political organization which is based not only on popular representation but also on the active and organized participation of the population in public affairs.

2. The Revolutionary Barrientist Party and the Bolivian Unity Party declare that they fully share the ideological and doctrinal platform of the PDC and state that they are willing to contribute to the forming of the PDC political platform which seeks to introduce a humane and participatory democracy.

3. The PBR and the Bolivian Unity Party express their agreement with the government program presented to the Bolivian people by the PDC and declare that the program is an appropriate framework for the definition of a government policy.

4. The PDC, the PSR and the Bolivian Unity Party constitute, on the basis of this political agreement, a joint electoral force which will express its will through the PDC ballot and a political and electoral commission formed by members of the three parties.

5. This document expresses the political will to establish an agreement with an effective influence on the future and which shapes a real possibility for stable and democratic government, standing on a broad and decisive social and political basis.

La Paz, 8 June 1978

[signed] Benjamin Miguel Harb for the PDC; Enrique Gallardo Ballesteros for the PBR; Walter Gonzales Valda for the Bolivian Unity Party

MNR WILL NOT ACCEPT 'FRAUDULENT' ELECTION

PY200047Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Jun 78 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] If the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) wins in the forthcoming elections, the first measure which the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro will adopt will be "to face the monetary problem to avoid a devaluation which seems inevitable and also to solve the financial problem by changing the nature of public expenditures."

The MNR would immediately encourage the development of the economy within a concept of cohesion and social justice. The MNR would also face the problem of our outlet to the sea, according to a questionaire submitted by EL DIARIO to all presidential candidates.

This is the answer [of Victor Paz Estenssoro] to the EL DIARIO questionaire:

[Question] How do you see the electoral process in its last stage?

[Answer] I see the electoral process in its last stage as an all-out effort by the government to multiply and speed up fraud. According to their own registrars, some cities closed electoral registration with a certain amount of voters and the government is now announcing that there were twice as many or more voters registered. As an example, in Yapacani, registration was closed with 8,000 registered voters and now there are 18,000 registered voters.

[Question] What will the first measure of your government be if your party wins the elections?

[Answer] To face the monetary problem in order to avoid the harsh need of a devaluation, which seems to be inevitable if things continue as they are. We will then try to solve the financial problem by changing the nature of public expenditures, with preference to productive investments and in general preventing the heavy burdens from falling, as is now happening, on people with lower income.

After taking these important measures, we will give impulse to the development of the economy within a concept of cohesion and social justice in order to obtain better results.

Another important problem is our outlet to the sea. To solve this problem, we would consider all opinions to form a general agreement on two basis: to reject any territorial exchange and to negotiate the territories which belonged to us before 1879.

[Question] Do you believe there are guarantees for free elections?

[Answer] Absolutely not. Even the guarantees to the candidates have been trampled on. This was the case with Siles in Sucre and Trinidad and me in Santa Cruz. With regard to the necessary guarantees for the votes to reflect the will of the people, it is already known how the government has shown the mechanism for fraud. We are therefore struggling not so much for the popular vote, which is reflected by the massive concentrations of the party, but for this vote to appear in the count. This struggle is very hard, but I trust that the decision and courage of the people will prevail as in 1951.

[Question] Will you respect the verdict of the electoral court regarding the 9 July elections?

[Answer] The MNR will respect the result of the popular will. It will not respect the result of fraud. The responsibility for whatever happens, if fraud is committed, will fall on whoever commits it.

[Question] If another candidate wins, will your party offer its cooperation to the future government?

[Answer] Offer? Of course we will not offer it. If we are asked to cooperate, which is a different thing, we will have to see who is asking and for what.

BUSES STRIKE OVER ATTACK BY SECURITY FORCES

PY212045Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1940 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Transport Federation has ordered a 24-hour strike of public transport, taxis, microbuses and buses as of 2400 tonight. This decision has been made to protest an attack by personnel of the national public security guard on a federation member.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported that petroleum production is gradually increasing. Daily production totaled 31,800 barrels in March, 34,000 barrels in April and 35,141 barrels in May. It is estimated tht daily production will reach 38,000 barrels by the end of the year. Domestic petroleum consumption now amounts to 24,000 barrels and the remainder is exported. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 78 PY]

MINERAL EXPORT FIGURES--The Mining and Metallurgy Ministry has reported that Bolivian mineral exports from January through April this year totaled over $154 million, of which tin accounted for 70 percent. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 78 PY]

SWEDISH CREDIT--The Swedish enterprise Ericson has granted a credit for 17 million krona to the Cochabamba Municipality to expand its telphone system. An official report notes that the telephone system will have 8,000 new lines which will be installed by the Swedish company. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 15 Jun 78 PY]

FSB TEACHERS GROUP--The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has formed a central directorate for urban teachers, headed by (Gerardo Rojas Nunez). According to information gathered by Radio Panamericana, this group will support the Mario Gutierrez faction of the FSB. The central board is made up of professors (Valencia Agal Pereda), (Alma Salina Ricco), (Taul Salistea Paiva) and (Hugo Cerrati Delgadillo). [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY]

GEISEL MAY RECESS CONGRESS IF REFORMS FACE DEFEAT

PY220348Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Text] If President Geisel finds that the proposal of political reforms faces inevitable defeat in Congress, he may use once again--perhaps for the last time--the discretional powers bestowed upon him by Institutional Act No 5 [AI-5]. He might recess Congress for a very short time to be able to enact the political reforms.

This possibility was pointed out by Vilas-Boas Correa, a political columnist for the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, who noted that this measure will be adopted only as an emergency solution, that is, only if the National Renewal Alliance bloc is defeated and the government is threatened by a rebellious opposition determined to impose radical solutions which may undermine the entire revolutionary scheme. Vilas-Boas said that is an extreme solution the government would adopt very reluctantly because, in so doing, it would be clearly contradicting the entire process of relaxation.

Vilas-Boas concluded by stating that, in any case, the government still has AI-5 as a last recourse to solve unwanted but inevitable situations.

SIMONSEN SAYS CONGRESS CAN CHANGE STRIKE LAW

PY202354Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Jun 78 p 25 PY

[Interview with Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen on 17 June, no place given]

[Excerpts] JORNAL: Mr Minister, don't you believe that the time has come to revise the institutional apparatus governing relations between employers and employees?

Simonsen: As long as the present law is in force, any strike to demand wage increases will be considered illegal and the employer will be authorized to dismiss the workers. The employer can, however, grant wage increases if he so desires. That is his decision.

JORNAL: Hasn't the strike law become obsolete?

Simonsen: A month is not enough time to determine if it has become obsolete. One should not state hastily that the law has been infringed, and before taking any initiative, I believe we must find out what Brazilian society wants. We should not forget that the strike law and the wage policy law (6147) were enacted by Congress.

Therefore, any amendment must originate in Congress and must elicit public consensus through Congress.

JORNAL: The government's position seems to be quite comfortable: It does not allow the transfer of wage increases to prices, yet it does not assume any responsibility to renegotiate the laws. In practice, these laws have become obsolete.

Simonsen: It is too soon to state that these laws have become obsolete. A month is a very short time. If this phenomenon becomes repetitive, it will certainly have an impact on prices and then we will have to take action. I will not let wage increases be transferred to prices in the automobile or any other industry. If these increases went in geometrical progression, the laws would have to be revised.

There are people who believe that relaxation means unrestricted freedom, that relaxation means freedom with responsibility. Direct negotiation of wages between employers and workers may result in unemployment, for which the government cannot be held responsible. Within the present framework, no strike to demand wage readjustment can be considered legal. The employer would then be entitled to deduct the appropriate pay or dismiss the workers.

JORNAL: Does that mean that it is up to Congress to revise the law?

Simonsen: Any amendment of this nature should be made by Congress, but I can see no pressing need to engage in that type of discussion. We should let the dust settle. We must first determine what the people want: direct negotiations or something else.

For instance, I have no objection to adjustments every 6 months. This proposal should be discussed. Wage increases have not yet had any impact on inflation, they have only affected the profits of the enterprises. This year's inflation has been heavily overloaded as a result of the losses in agricultural products.

JORNAL: Regarding the other faces of the wage problem, how about employment and inflation?

Simonsen: According to available data, which is not very accurate, the growth of the real product has been reasonable. The fact that businessmen who had to face strikes and wage increases did not give up shows that the level of employment is not bad.

As for inflation, I believe it will be similar to that of last year (38.8 percent). Agricultural products are pushing prices up, but we must also control industrial products.

JORNAL: But in every country in the world, even in those countries in which there is complete freedom, direct wage negotiations are linked to an anti-inflationary policy. Here in Brazil each company now acts at will. Don't you believe it is necessary to bring this back to institutional channels?

Simonsen: The moment the government loses control of wage adjustments, it must compensate for this loss of power by making intensified use of its monetary policy.

JORNAL SAYS FRONT SHOULD JOINT MDB, NOT VICE VERSA

FY211400Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Jun 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Facing Fronts"]

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] is facing one of the most serious and sensitive decisions of its history. The pressure exerted by outside forces and a grassroots movement has placed it in a position where it must decide whether to join the National Democratization Front or not. At first glance there seems to be only one alternative for a party which throughout its history has defended the country's return to a democratic regime: total support for the front. According to a confusing campaign of rhetoric aimed at the opposition, refusal to join the front would be considered proof of surrender and an attitude clearly contrary to what the party is and what is expected from it. Nothing could be more false. The issue is being viewed from an equivocal angle, and the true aim of the merger is the party's surrender to recent manipulations rather than a redemocratization of the country.

First of all we must take into account what the front is; in line with its name it is a movement which seeks redemocratization. It is, therefore, an attempt to join various sectors of the nation in order to extricate the country from an arbitrary regime. Nothing can be more praiseworthy and necessary than to give support to this front. However, how does the front plan to lead its recruits toward democracy? Unfortunately, there has been nothing that could give us a clear idea of this plan of action, with the exception of some statements of the main leaders of this front, and even they have been unable to propose any concrete actions.

The concrete facts we have are that the front has two candidates for the presidency of the nation. These candidates are legitimate and the country owes them, among other things, the awakening of its civic awareness, dormant after almost 10 years of AI-5. Thanks to the surplus of candidates the front does not provide any political formulas but merely government platforms; thus, differing from conventional political organizations.

Once we acknowledge the unstable nature of the front, although instability is involved in any kind of political coalition, we must analyze the option which is placed before the MDB. Its merger with the front is technically unfeasible and would be politically subservient. It is technically unfeasible because the MDB has always been a political party which defended--through well-known members and from well-known headquarters--the democratic cause, and therefore has no reason to join a front whose sole assets, besides its name, are its two candidates for the presidency. The merger would be politically subservient because it is not the MDB--a party to which Brazilian democracy owes a lot--which should join the coalition, but the members of the coalition who should join the MDB.

It seems impossible to believe that the members of the opposition fail to see, or refuse to see, that for the first time in our country's recent history an attempt is being made to have something which exists join something which does not. The MDB, with all its internal trends, has been from its origin a democratization front.

There is a discrete subtlety in the confusing statements made with regard to the MDB's merger with the front. Let us suppose that the members of the front were to join the MDB. Should this be the case, the opposition party would grow and everyone would profit from it. However, if the MDB were to join the front there would be people determined to act politically without any commitment to the MDB. This is where the difference is. Instead of securing a commitment from these persons, the idea is to have the party--which has a 12-year history of struggle and suffering--pay an unfair toll to them.

Let us take a look at this question of candidacies. It is not up to the MDB to decide between candidates; it is up to the candidates to seek the support of the MDB which has preceded them in the struggle for democracy. The party does not run after the candidate; it is the candidate who should ask for the support of the organization unless he wishes to resort to the civilian and military messianism which disgraced the 1964 regime.

The MDB's merger with the redemocratization front would be a surrender of this party to an organization which has not specifically established positions and therefore has no known specific responsibilities or commitments, although we intend no disrespect for the personal dignity of its organizers.

GEISEL, JAPANESE PRINCE ATTEND CEREMONY IN PARANA

PY211310Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito, President Geisel today attended the ceremonies held in Rolandia, Parana State, to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Brazil. At this ceremony, President Geisel delivered the following speech: It is with deep satisfaction that I come to the dynamic state of Parana and particularly to this city of Rolandia to attend the ceremonies held to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Japanese immigration. We are all honored by the presence at this ceremony of Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, because their visit reflects the strong ties linking the Brazilian and Japanese peoples.

Japanese immigrants were primarily concerned over the quality and output of their production. They concentrated their efforts of a careful preparation of the land, on research to improve their crops, selection of seeds and on improved productivity. The incorporation and dissemination of Japanese know-how were instrumental in markedly improving traditional Brazilian agricultural techniques. Today, Brazilians of Japanese descent are actively participating in the national community. Brazilian-Japanese relations have been strengthened through mutual friendship and confidence. They have reached a high level and have certainly opened broad prospects for continued bilateral cooperation in several areas on mutually equitable, desirable bases.

PETROBRAS GETS $35-MILLION UK CREDIT

PY210155Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Lloyds Bank International is providing a $35-million line of credit to the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS]. This line of credit will be earmarked for purchases by PETROBRAS and its subsidiaries of complete British-made units and equipment and related services required for PETROBRAS expansion plans, especially for its oil prospecting program in the sea. The credit will be guaranteed by the (?export credits guarantee) department, and British suppliers will receive 85 percent of the sale contracts entered under this credit before 20 June 1980. This is the first buyer's credit granted in a currency other than pounds sterling to Brazil.

NEW LOAN RAISES INGRA I COST ABOVE $1 BILLION

PY220018Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Spanish 20 Jun 78 p 20 PY

[Excerpt] FURNAS has been authorized to contract a $33.1-million loan from the Eximbank and the Morgan Guaranty Bank for the Angra I nuclear plant. According to information released by Arnaldo Barbalho, president of ELETROBRAS, this loan will finance changes in the original security mechanisms of the plant. Barbalho stated, however, that "these changes were planned for because whenever any new, more trustworthy mechanism is invented to decrease human participation in the process, we have to purchase it. This is what happened with Angra I."

The Eximbank will loan $23.4 million and Morgan Guaranty will provide the remaining $9.75 million. The terms of payment will be 12 years with 2 years of grace, at an interest rate of 9 percent per year.

Angra I has been experiencing constant cost changes. When the contract between FURNAS and Westinghouse was signed it was expected that each kilowatt would cost $300. At the beginning of this year ELETROBRAS released an official study made by FURNAS according to which each kilowatt would cost $1,560, thus making the overall cost of the plant $980 million. This new loan will raise the overall cost of the plant above $1 billion.

FLC LEADER WARNS AGAINST POLITICS, CRITICIZES KENNEDY

PY212325Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] (Archidoro Belgran Garros), secretary of the Chilean Labor Front [Frente Laboral de Chile--FLC] and vice president of the Professionals Union of the Pacific Steel Company, has stated that Chilean unions cannot again experience the tragedy of the past, when they became political tools and not tools in defense of workers.

(Belgran Garros) believes that labor problems must be directly discussed between union leaders and authorities but that these discussions must disregard (?political intermediaries), many of whom only serve foreign imperialist interests. According to the Chilean union leader, an example of this direct contact was the recent meeting union leaders held with the secretary general of the government.

[begin Belgran Garros recording] (?We told him) that all the problems that arise must be confronted and directly discussed with the authorities. This was understood by the secretary general of the government, who noted some of the general problems that were discussed and said they would be studied and that an answer would be delivered to the FLC. There will of course be periodic meetings in which all of the logical problems which arise in the labor sector will be discussed.

Furthermore, the FLC gave its support to the Chilean Government in view of the nefarious attacks which have been launched against the Chilean Government, and consequently against our country. I believe that through this support the FLC is disproving the distorted reports spread by the organized political sectors--although there is a recess of political activity, they are still organized--which are trying to create internal problems. This is because they want to distort everything that has been achieved in this country only because in the not-too-distant future they want to resume absolute leadership of our country (words indistinct) at the international level. [end recording]

He added that a clear example of this is the constant anti-Chilean campaign carried out by U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, who evidently had ties with the black political past of our country. [begin (Belgian Garros) recording] I believe that Kennedy's attitude is quite nefarious since he, as a U.S. senator, has his own problems. The United States is confronting many problems, such as segregation, the economy, problems in the steel sector, unemployment and high inflation. I believe Kennedy should worry about his own problems and not be concerned about the problems of other countries, which have their own government.

This is evident proof that there is a (?political) sector in our country which is working at the international level not only with the United States, but also with the FRG, Sweden, etc. I believe that Kennedy is making [words indistinct] by meddling in Chilean affairs and disregarding his own problems. I believe he is not being a good legislator. [end recording]

The Chilean union leader noted that only through deep patriotism and faith in the future of the motherland will Chilean workers defeat the anti-Chile campaigns.

LAWSUIT BEING CONSIDERED AGAINST TOWNLEY'S WIFE

PY210252Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jun--It was learned here today that the Chilean Government is considering a lawsuit against writer Mariana Callejas for offending President Augusto Pinochet. According to a government source, during a television interview for the BBC, Callejas indicated that President Pinochet had been involved in the murder of former Chilean socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The attack took place in September 1976 in Washington, where the writer's husband, Michael Vernon Townley, has been held since April on charges of putting a bomb under the automobile of the exiled politician.

When Mariana Callejas learned of the possibility of a court proceeding against her, she said: "I did not mention the name of President Augusto Pinochet as being in any way guilty of the murder." She added: "When the BBC reporters asked about it I said that the order came from above, but I did not mention any names."

GOVERNMENT CANCELS LAND REFORM EXPROPRIATION

PY220030Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jun--It was reported here today that cancellation of statutes which made agrarian reform possible in Chile has reactivated peasant interest in becoming landowners.

A military government decree law issued Monday ended the state's power to expropriate large agricultural zones or underexploited plantations. The Free Peasants Confederation [Confederacion Campesino Libertad] indicated in a communique that agrarian reform is still desired, absolutely valid and fully in effect today.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister Rodrigo Marquez de la Plata explained that the decree law does not mean the abolishment of the process itself, warning that it will always be possible to expropriate land under more general statutes. The National Agricultural Society, a group of land businessmen, said the decision issued Monday--which will also allow formation of rural corporations--was very positive.

Agrarian reform had been in efffect in Chile of 11 years and the state had expropriated almost 11 million hectares, half of the country's cultivated area.

MONTES SAYS OAS SHOULD VIEW BOTH RIGHTS, TERROR

PY211539Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1235 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun--Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes stated today in Washington, where he is attending the OAS General Assembly, that two subjects which he believes to be of basic importance will be discussed during the sessions: One is the economic subject, which is very important for the Latin American countries, and the other is the subject of human rights, which Argentina believes should be discussed together with that of terrorism.

The Argentine foreign minister, who presides over the Argentine delegation at the international meeting, stressed the effort made not only by the Foreign Ministry but also by all Argentines to counteract the campaign waged against this country abroad with regard to human rights.

He said that he really appreciated the effort made by many Argentines to help the Foreign Ministry and, regarding the response of the Argentine people to that slanderous campaign, he said that he felt very optimistic.

It should be noted that yesterday the Foreign Ministry issued a communique, reporting that the Argentine Government has invited the OAS Human Rights Commission to visit Argentina to verify the juridicial-legal conditions of the country. Foreign Minister Montes' statements were broadcast on the Revista Brava program, aired daily by radio Belgrano.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK MORE TRADE WITH SOCIALIST NATIONS

PA211620Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia is preparing an ambitious plan to increase its trade with the socialist countries. To this effect, the government announced today its participation in the forthcoming Moscow fair. A total of 20 Colombian enterprises, including the National Federation of Coffee Growers, (?will participate) in the Moscow fair.

It was revealed today that Colombia will sign a trade agreement with Cuba, an agreement on a program for the assembly of farm machinery with Poland and another for the joint installation of potato and onion processing plants with Bulgaria. Colombia's plan for trade with the Soviet Union includes the purchase of electric energy plants in Czechoslovakia and university equipment from the GDR. [sentence as heard]

Colombia decided to seek the cooperation of the socialist countries in view of the permanent restrictive policy of the United States and the European [Common] Market. Soviet loans have the lowest interest rates in the world. The average interest rate amounts to 4.5 percent. Those of the FRG are 6 percent while the World Bank charges 8 percent.

TURBAY AYALA TO VISIT VENEZUELA

PA212239Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala confirmed today that when he returns from Europe he will meet in Caracas with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Turbay Ayala was invited by Perez to visit the neighboring nation. He will be received with the honors decreed by protocol for a chief of state.

The new Colombian president will discuss with Perez the matter of marine and submarine areas, the statute on border relations between Colombia and Venezuela and the issue of undocumented persons. President-elect Turbay Ayala will leave next Sunday for Madrid, Spain. He will be received at the La Zarzuela Palace on Wednesday by King Juan Carlos of Borbon.

On Thursday the 29th, Turbay Ayala will meet with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. He will subsequently begin a tour of Rome, Paris and Greece. He will then return to Colombia after paying a visit to Caracas at the invitation of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OPERATING NORMALLY

PA220254Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada has said that, following its partial opening, the national university is operating normally. Rivas Posada announced that the departments which have not yet resumed their activities will do so soon. The minister said that the university academic council met this afternoon to begin studying the way in which complete academic normalcy will be reestablished at the university.

PCC ANNOUNCES OPPOSITION TO TURBAY ADMINISTRATION

PA171440Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Jun (AFP)--The Communist Party of Colombia (PCC) today announced here its direct opposition to the administration of Liberal President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay, who will take office on 7 August. In its 15 July edition, PCC weekly VOZ PROLETARIA reports that a meeting will be held which will be attended by the opposition leaders of the pro-Soviet line that ran in the 4 June elections.

The communist weekly rhetorically asks: "Has the country's situation changed with Turbay's victory?" and responds: "Obviously not." "The relations of forces ruling this country will remain intact," it adds, "but management's presence will be strengthened under the new administration, thus making the regime more voracious in regard to the workers."

EPL, FARC CARRY OUT TERRORIST ACTIONS

PA200245Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--In a clandestine communique sent to Radio Super, the Popular Liberation Army [EPL] has confirmed that a new guerrilla cell has been organized in Bogota. The communique indicates that the Pedro Leon Arboleda command has formed the Fernando Pereira cell which in the next few days will begin to operate in Bogota jointly with the Pedro Leon Arboleda command and its various squads and regional divisions. The Pedro Leon Arboleda command of the self-styled EPL is the most important guerrilla group successfully operating in the city over the past few months. Numerous terrorist attacks have been attributed to it.

At noon, the Pedro Leon Arboleda command robbed 200,000 pesos from a Banco Popular branch in the Santander neighborhood of Bogota. The guerrillas did not take the approximately 4 million pesos in the bank's vault. They (?harangued) the bank employees and painted on one of the walls of the bank the words: We support the just struggle of the bank workers--EPL. They then fled in a white automobile. Official sources said that no clues have turned up in the F-2 investigation.

In another action, a guerrilla command of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] today placed a bomb in the Agrarian Bank's office in (La Sierra), located 70 km from Popayan. Initial reports indicate that the explosion caused damages in [words indistinct]. A watchman identified as [name indistinct] was seriously injured. A note was left protesting the Agrarian Bank's refusal to grant loans to several Indians of the region. The damage was estimated at 500,000 pesos. Numerous propaganda pamphlets were found inside the state agency. The F-2 office in Popayan reported that so far there have been no arrests.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL LOANS--The government has sent a limit of 4.45 billion pesos for loans granted for development of crops during the second half of the year. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA]

GENERALS WARN POLITICIANS ABOUT INSULTS

PA211357Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0103 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 Jun (EFE)--The armed forces tonight rejected the "insults and slanders" hurled by politicians during the electoral campaign against the institution or its members holding administrative posts. They also warned that "they will adopt measures necessary to defend military honor."

In a communique signed by the Council of Generals of the three armed branches, they asked that "any person who wants to accuse the members of the armed forces of any crime do so in accordance with the law and on the basis of the necessary evidence."

The document indicates that the armed forces "will remian indivisible and will unconditionally support all their members in the face of any situation in the republic."

The generals issued a call to all citizens so that "cordiality and prudence will reign during the electoral campaign, insult and slander will be eliminated and national unity will be achieved in order to reach without any obstacle the goal that militarymen and civilians desire--that is, the legal reorganization of the Ecuadorean state."

The attitude of the armed forces was immediately viewed by a political leader as a sign of the lack of guarantees 27 days before the presidential elections that will reestablish a democratic government in Ecuador.

The generals' communique was released at a time when the Supreme Electoral Tribunal was discussing with leaders of political parties the advisability of increasing the number of voting booths on 16 July in order to overcome the expected problem resulting from the short time (12 hours) that the polls will be opened.

The generals' communique is the second warning the regime was made in this regard. On Friday, the government minister issued similar statements.

Meanwhile, in the meeting of the political leaders with the electoral tribunal, they asked that it intervene with the government to demand the derogation of the military government law, a broad amnesty for union leaders, the reestablishment of the right to habeas corpus and the setting of a definite date for the inauguration of the new president.

The politicians also protested against the recent arrest of Pedro Jose Arteta, chief of the campaign of the center-left candidates to the presidency and vice presidency. They argued that the arrest is a demonstration of the restriction of free expression and the citizens' lack of protection in the face of the dictatorial government.

In answer to the politicians, the president of the tribunal indicated that although it was not within the tribunal's purview it had already asked the government for the guarantees demanded by the politicians. He also expressed willingness to ask the regime to set the date for the change of rulers, striving to have it take place this year.

'Tense' Climate Follows Warning

PA211748Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] With presidential elections 26 days away, Ecuador's political climate has again become tense following a strong warning from the Council of Generals of the armed forces to political leaders who, in the heat of the campaign, have made certain statements regarded as slanderous or offensive.

The warning was made in a communique in which the generals categorically reject what they consider to be offensive and slanderous terms against the armed forces and/or some of their members who are performing political and administrative functions.

The generals warned that they will adopt whatever measures are necessary to defend military honor. They reiterated that anyone wishing to accuse the military of any offense must do so according to the law and based on the necessary evidence.

According to the communique, the armed forces will remain indivisibly united and will unconditionally support all of its members in the face of any circumstance in the country. To conclude, the generals made an appeal to Ecuadorean citizens to help maintain cordiality and practical wisdom during the election campaign, avoiding insults and slander and promoting national unity to permit democracy to be restored in Ecuador without obstacles.

The communique was released at the same time that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal was holding a meeting with the leaders of most of the politicial parties in order to find formulas to avert problems in connection with the receiving of 2 million votes on 16 July.

During the meeting, political leaders made special emphasis on the need for full guarantees during the election campaign. There [words indistinct] with Carlos Cornejo Hornes, national deputy director of the Velasquist movement, in charge:

[begin Cornejo recording] Mr President, this is a new attempt against the freedom that all citizens should enjoy during election time. It is a new attempt, a new threat. In other words, we the citizens continue to be at the mercy of the subjective (?decisions) of the armed forces. They will make the decision as to whether or not a criticism of or allusion to any official is libelous and they will apply the fullest weight of brute force.

On behalf of Velasquism, I protest this communique. I do so before the honorable Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which is the body in charge of this process. One of the fundamental aspects of this process is the guarantees we citizens must enjoy during an electoral campaign.

I demand freedom of speech, I demand the right to (?criticize) and I reject the communique that has just been released by that so-called Council of Generals, officers and [word indistinct] of the armed forces. [end recording]

TRIBUNAL, PARTIES DISCUSS UPCOMING ELECTION

PA220251Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] During a meeting with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, politicians have demanded freedom of speech and insisted on the need to repeal the law on military [word indistinct], restore of the right of habeas corpus, broad amnesty for wanted or jailed labor and teacher leaders and the setting of a definite date for the inauguration of the civilian president.

Regarding the formula to speed up the processing of votes, most leaders agreed on the need to double the number of electoral registries and polling places. This formula was proposed by the tribunal. The politicians also took advantage of the opportunity to protest before the tribunal the arrest of Pedro Jose Arteta, campaign chief of the Huerta-Vivanco Liberal presidential slate. The arrest has been regarded as a sign of the lack of protection citizens have against any police commissar even though elections are just around the corner.

One of the statements that sum up the positions adopted by the politicians before the tribunal was that made by Julio Prado Vallejo, national head of the Constitutionalist-Democratic coalition:

[begin Prado recording] (?Let us not forget) that there are [word indistinct] Latin American countries which have electoral processes like ours. Bolivia is a case in point.

We are on the verge of holding an election and we are still under military rule. As an offshoot of this proposal, which has already been announced and which I believe the tribunal ought not lose, there is a broader opportunity to raise with the government the issue of the recognition of [the right to] habeas corpus. Let habeas corpus operate. It does not necessarily have to employ many [word indistinct] arguments. We have just witnessed the arrest of a political leader, Pedro Jose Arteta. We have just witnessed the imprisonment of writer Misael Acosta Solis.

This creates uncertainty, (?juridical) problems and unrest. The electoral court must adopt (?concrete) measures. Things cannot continue as they are.

To this end, Mr President, and as a parallel case, we require respect for human rights, the right to criticize the government, freedom of speech and the right of accussation.

See what just happened in Peru. We must realize that this is a Latin American country, a neighbor of ours, which is undergoing a similar process. Elections were held and the next day political opponents went into exile. What security can a political leader have under these circumstances? [end recording]

Stressing the need for the tribunal to set the date for the inauguration of the new civilian president who is to be elected, Prado Vallejo said that there are enough bases of judgment to permit the adoption of this attitude. He said:

[begin Prado recording] This is not a matter of [word indistinct]. This is a matter of mechanics, of a calendar. I do not think that there will be imponderable elements such as natural catastrophes, political [word indistinct] of any nature to prevent the fixing of dates, or a splitting of the dates. No. We know what the mechanics are; we know (?how many) inhabitants there are; what time is available to make the call, what time is available to hold the runoff election and so forth.

With an elementary sense of logic and commonsense, it is possible to fix the (?probable) dates. I think the tribunal is composed of prestigious, intelligent, capable and politically seasoned persons and that it can do this perfectly well. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Radical Alfarist Front [FRA] made a proposal that was in disagreement with those of most political parties. At the same time, it raised the issue of an alleged invalidation of the electoral process.

Vice Presidential candidate Edgar Molina spoke on behalf of the FRA. He said:

[begin Molina recording] The FRA reiterates its charge that the people are going to participate in a perfectly fraudulent process, whose mechanics [words indistinct] to confuse and which is aimed precisely at dodging the fundamental issue of opening the way for a return to constitutional rule, to legality. Why? Because the conclusion of the process depends on the presidential election. If the president and the vice president, and more specifically the president, do not assume office, the process will not reach its proper conclusion. [end recording]

In another statement before the members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Marco Lara, leader of the Social Christian Party [psc], emphasized the request raised by most leaders.

[begin Lara recording] Elections are not a simple, formal act. Rather, in the case of Ecuador, they are a starting point for the establishment of authentic democracy. There can be no electoral act or the birth of the new democracy we seek, as long as we continue to be under military rule, under martial law, in Ecuador. This is a completely inadmissible situation.

In the second place, we feel--as Dr Ponce Palacios said--that the guarantee of habeas corpus must be returned to the Ecuadorean people.

In the third place, we feel that the labor, teacher and other leaders who are currently in jail should be released immediately. In addition, we think that the date when power will be handed over must be fixed immediately and clearly. I do not think that any mystery about the date on which power will be turned over to whomever deserves it or to whomever is elected by the sovereign will of the people will lead anywhere. This has nothing to do with any concession or any kind, nature or origin.

In addition, we agree--and this must be clearly put on the record--that is, the PSC agrees that the elections must be held on a single date, regardless of whatever formula is adopted. Above all, as we have exhaustively heard here, they must take place on a single day. [end recording]

At the close of the meeting, Jose Vaquero de la Calle, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, reported that although it was not within the body's province to do so, he would ask the government to establish the guarantees demanded by the political parties.

Regarding the date of the transfer of power, he tried to avoid the issue but was forced to confront it. Here is what he said:

[begin Vaquero recording] Nowhere in the law is any power given (?to me) to intervene in these matters. However, even though this is not included in the law, and even though according to a public law to the effect that whatever is not prohibited is permitted, I will raise for the consideration of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal the need that the tribunal ask the Supreme Council of Government to take into consideration the issues raised in this meeting for the sake of peace and so that the 16 July elections may be held without problems and anguish on the part of the citizens and particularly of the political leaders. [end recording]

Regarding the fixing of a specific date for the assumption of power by the new president, Vaquero said:

[begin Vaquero recording] However, although no date is stipulated, one can refer to the general rule, which I will submit for consideration to the tribunal. And this rule will be the following: that the Supreme Government Council be asked to set the date, which we will [word indistinct] and that it be the date closest to the first or second round of voting, with a possibility that [words indistinct] turnover of power and, if possible, within this same year. [end recording]

ABC SAYS ITAIPU CONTRACTS MORE FAVORABLE TO BRAZIL

PY211650Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Jun 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "How Does Paraguay Benefit From Itaipu's Purchases?"]

[Text] The Itaipu binacional entity is about to make one of its most important decisions. Indeed, it must soon decide on the purchase of electromechanical equipment--turbines, generators and other elements--for its gigantic power plant on the Parana River which will be, as is known, the largest in the world.

In this regard, the Paraguayan-Brazilian entity had called for international bids. Three large consortiums interested in manufacturing and installing this equipment made bids. In the sheet of specifications for the bidding, however, the right was reportedly reserved to award the supply of equipment to one or more consortiums, according to the exclusive criterion of Itaipu Binacional. Reportedly, it was also the criterion of that organization that Paraguay and Brazil should have participation in the supply of equipment. In fact, it seems that the three consortiums preselected to supply the electromechanical equipment include Brazilian industrial companies, and besides, Itaipu Binacional already decided some time ago that the participation of the "Electromechanical Engineering Consortium" (Consorcio de Ingenieria Electromecanica--CIE) of Paraguay would be compulsory in any consortium to be selected to manufacture the turbines and generators.

The supply of Itaipu's electromechanical equipment involves a colossal investment. It has been estimated at $800 million or even $1 billion--that is, they are figures which equal the overall national exports for 3 or 4 years and are higher than the total of foreign loans granted to our country to this date.

In view of these extraordinary figures we again ask the question--as we have often done--of whether or not our compatriots who are serving on Itaipu Binacional's executive boards are adequately defending the construction costs of the future dam.

In fact, it is understandable that Brazil, given the state of its industrial development, has placed emphasis on guaranteeing the participation of Brazilian companies in supplying the electromechanical elements. Although this solution may be more burdensome than purchasing such equipment from other countries, Brazil will receive the benefit of making its local industry work in an extraordinary project which will also provide it with the additional benefit achieving worldwide fame. Also, this decision--although it may cost Brazil more--involves another benefit which is far from being negligible: Its industry will acquire experience and technology in addition to gains and fame.

None of these benefits, however, can be alleged for the Paraguayan participation, despite what was said some time ago, that the national shipyards might provide mechanical components or, more probably--although this does not necessarily require the participation of Paraguayan companies--that Paraguayan technicians might participate in assembling the electromechanical equipment.

According to these considerations, the participation of Brazilian industry for the mentioned supplies will increase Itaipu's cost. Brazil, however, is not losing much (or maybe it is not losing anything) through that cost increase, since it obtains other types of gains which will be compensatory, on the one hand, and because it is favored by the fact that half of the construction cost must be paid by Paraguay due to the basic agreement according to which the Itaipu project is being carried out, on the other.

Brazil will, therefore, pay only half of the resulting cost increase. The other half of the cost increase, which benefits Brazilian development, will have to be paid by Paraguay.

There is still more. The compulsory participation of CIE, established in Paraguay and probably of minor significance, will however serve to prove in the future that Itaipu was built by the two countries.

It would be very interesting to have the Paraguayan members of Itaipu Binacional--at one time classified as six good Paraguayans--explain the reasons why they went along with the obligatory participation of Brazilian and Paraguayan enterprises in the supply of turbines and generators or, at least, explain what benefits Paraguay (not just a specific firm or its members) will obtain from the participation of a local firm.

MINISTRY ACTS TO PREVENT INFLUX OF SWINE FEVER

PY2203161 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Jun 78 p 12 PY

[Excerpt] The agriculture and livestock minister will forbid import of hogs and pork byproducts and will adopt severe sanitary control measures to prevent the spread into the country of African swine fever, which is affecting several states in Brazil, where it is causing considerable damage despite severe measures to prevent contagion.

This report was provided yesterday by Dr Raul Prieto Busto, director of the agricultural, livestock and forest statutes and control division of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, after a meeting he held with Minister Hernando Bertoni and Dr Julian Rodriguez, director of the Pan American Health Office, who was accompanied by Dr Jose Freire Farias, SENACA [expansion unknown; presumably National Animal Health Control Service] adviser.

This decision will forbid imports of hogs and pork byproducts from those countries where African swine fever exists. Severe sanitary and epidemiological control will be established in Pedro Juan Caballero, Puerto Presidente Stroessner and Salto del Guaira to prevent spread of the African swine fever detected in Brazil.

A special commission will also be created to adopt the measures which may be necessary, as well as to oversee the statutes to be established. This commission will be made up of high level officials of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry whose jobs are related to the problem.

PERU TO PROPOSE OAS CONFIRM LATIN DISARMAMENT DECLARATION

PY210246Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] It was explained today in Washington that Peru will propose to the OAS Assemly to be held tomorrow, Wednesday, in Washington, that the OAS study its own reorganization as soon as possible and confirm the declaration of Latin American foreign ministers on disarmament. [passage indistinct]

PSR LEADER RONCAGLIOLO SEEKS ASYLUM IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA211321Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP)--Rafael Roncagliolo, a leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR), today sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Lima, PSR Secretary General Antonio Meza Cuadra has announced. A communique delivered by Meza at a press conference stated that Roncagliolo will carry out "temporary" party duties abroad and that the asylum was chosen as a way for him to leave the country because of the lack of guarantees which made it "impossible for him to leave the country in the customary manner."

The number of leftist candidates who have sought asylum or have been deported after being unofficially elected to the Constituent Assembly on Sunday will be nine with Roncagliolo's departure out of a total of 30 seats obtained by those forces. Roncagliolo is also president of the leftist Peruvian Federation of Journalists.

Roncagliolo returned to the country 2 months ago under a government amnesty after having lived in Mexico as a political refugee for 1 year.

Moreover, the PSR stated that 20 of its 100 candidates for the elections have been persecuted, arrested and deported. It also protested the deportation of its president, retired Gen Leonidas Rodriguez, carried out after he was arrested on Sunday as he was on his way to vote.

For its part, the Popular, Student, Peasant and Worker Front (FOCEP)--led by deportees Hugo Blanco and Genaro Ledesma--today stated that the elections were "dishonest" and described the constituent assembly as a "fraud." The leaders of FOCEP, Trostkiyist, ranked third in the country and first among the leftist groups in the elections. They obtained 11.52 percent of the votes and said that they will go to the Constituent Assembly no matter what happens.

Leaves for Exile in Mexico

PA212229Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1753 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (LATIN)--The political leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, Rafael Roncagliolo, left for Mexico at noon today as a political refugee, it was reported here by Mexican Ambassador Jose Villareal. Roncagliolo is a candidate for the Constituent Assembly. It is believed, according to unofficial returns for his party, that he won a seat.

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Results To Be Known in 10 Days

PY202005Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Jun--Peruvian electoral officials today began official computation of the Constituent Assembly elections held last Sunday. The official general results will be known within 10 days and the National Electoral Borad will then name the 100 citizens who will form the assembly.

Communists Protest Candidate's Arrest

PA211536Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP)--The (orthodox) Peruvian Communist Party reported the arrest this morning of party member Julian Sierra, seventh on the list of Communist candidates for the Constituent Assembly. Stating that Sierra's arrest demonstrates the scant respect which the authorities have for the results of Sunday's elections, the Communist Party said that Sierra was arrested when he returned from Cuzco, where he had gone to vote.

PPC Ready for Alliance with PAP

PY210100Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Lima--Aprista Party [PAP] Secretary General Armando Villanueva stated here today that the victory of his party at the elections held on Sunday means a defeat for the rightwing.

In the meantime, the leader of the rightwing Popular Christian Party [PPC], Luis Bedoya, stated that his party was ready to join the PAP in an alliance.

PAP, PCC May Win Majority

PY200254Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Text] According to unofficial reports released today in Lima, the Aprista Party of Peru [PAP] of Raul Haya de la Torre comfortably won the Constituent Assembly elections held yesterday.

PAP, which received twice the number of votes it received in the last presidential elections, held in 1963 when it won second place, defeated the Popular Christian Party [PPC] of Luis Bedoya at the national level, although the PPC won comfortably in greater Lima.

Surprisingly, third place was won by the extremist Worker-Campesino-Student Popular Front [FOCEP], whose main leaders are lawyers Genaro Ledesma and former guerrilla Hugo Blanco.

However, the election was a total failure for the movements which supported the policy of former President Juan Velasco Alvarado--that is, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Revolutionary Action and the Socialist Revolutionary Party.

The elections also represented a serious defeat for the parties of the traditional right--the National Union established by former President Manuel Odria, the Peruvian Democratic Union, which was created to support former President Jorge del Prado, and the Peruvian Reformist Democratic Party, which was trying to bring back to life the figure of Augusto B. Leguia.

If the official vote count confirms unofficial reports and estimated based on sampling, the PPA will have 35-37 legislators in the Constituent Assembly and the PPC will have from 26 to 28 seats. This will be an absolute majority, because the chamber will have 100 members.

Party Balance May Hamstring Assembly

PY200242Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun--According to local political sources, the mission of the Peruvian Constituent Assembly elected yesterday will be seriously impaired by the balance of power which the various political parties will have in the assembly. These sources state that the surprise result of the election is that at first sight none of the parties possesses enough power to dominate the assembly.

Although the Aprista Party of Peru [PAP] has maintained its traditional first place as a Peruvian political force, its 35.14 percent of the votes will not dominate even by a simple majority, because it faces the 26.16 percent of the conservative Popular Christian Party [PPC] and the 29.76 percent of the entire left, which is apparently willing to make a common front in the assembly.

This leftist group gained a surprising 11.52 percent for the Worker-Campesino-Student Popular Front [FOCEP], added to 5.93 percent for the Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR] of Leonidas Rodriguez, 5.73 percent for the orthodox Communist Party [PCP], 4.23 percent for the Peruvian Democratic Union [UDP] and 2.35 percent for the Christian Democratic Party [PCD].

This picture shows, among other things, the radical position of the electorate when it supported FOCEP, a union of Trotskyite groups and the Albanian line.

According to analysts, the small vote for the PSR of Gen Velasco Alvarado shows that he did not have any influence.

With regard to the PCD, it seems to have ended its hand-to-mouth existence in Peru.

Political commentators indicated that the only solution for the Constituent Assembly will be an arrangement between the PAP and the ultraconservative PPC.

It is indicated that it will be easy to reach an agreement on giving the Constituent Assembly presidency to Haya de la Torre and for internal regulations. Observers are asking themselves if the two parties can reach an agreement on the labor, economic and social principles which PAP is now supporting with all its power.

Will PAP agree to PPC demands that the newspapers which were socialized or given to their workers be returned to their original owners? Will PAP ally itself with the PPC to change the achievements made in agrarian reform, industrial communities and urban reform?

Observers say everything seems to indicate that no agreement can be reached and that PAP is not likely to repeat the political error it made when it allied itself with former dictator Manuel Odria.

They also note that PPC leader Luis Bedoya Reyes has time and again stated that if opening the country to foreign capital and transforming the structures mean being a Pinochetist, he is one. PAP has clearly stated its opposition to this political definition.

Under these circumstances, the Constituent Assembly may plunge into endless discussions, which would prevent it from drafting a constitution within the established 1-year deadline. If this happens, it is believed that the government may decide to draft its own proposals to be submitted to a referendum, in view of the ineffectiveness of the Constituent Assembly.

CONSALVI INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH U.S., OTHER ISSUES

PA212303Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Jun 78 pp 1,2 PA

[Report by Cesar Messori on interview with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi at his home--date not given]

[Excerpts] Venezuela will appoint new ambassadors to the USSR, Jamaica, Honduras, Denmark and Turkey before August. The present ambassador to the USSR will be replaced. The ambassador to Jamaica will be transferred. In other cases vacancies will be filled.

We obtained the news in a talk with Foreign Minister Consalvi in his home at Prados del Este.

Actually, he explained to us, ambassadors are not usually kept in a post for more than 3 years. Sometimes we might go as long as 5 years, but Burelli Rivas has been ambassador to the USSR for over 8 years, and it is necessary to replace him. This does not mean that we do not consider him a good ambassador, a respected intellectual. His replacement has not been chosen yet. President Perez has three names, but has not talked to any of the candidates yet.

We asked the foreign minister: In talks with European political leaders, we were told there was concern about the future of our international relations. We were told that none of the candidates seem to be disposed toward continuing a dynamic foreign policy. Do you think we will concern ourselves exclusively with domestic policy in the years to come?

"It is difficult for me to speculate on what the next administration's foreign policy may be," he said. "However, there are some fundamental Venezuelan foreign policy lines which have been followed without change for the past 20 years despite administration and party changes. Consequently, the next president on one hand will reflect an international policy in keeping with his own style and, on the other, will stress aspects or programs he considers wise."

The minister believes that in Venezuela it is impossible to divorce international policy from petroleum. As a petroleum-producing country, a producer of raw material, "we must continue the policy of President Perez, who is characterized by his understanding of the present world situation."

Yesterday we necessarily had to discuss the famous documents drafted in connection with President Carter's trip to Venezuela which are divulged by UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

The minister commented: "The drafting of documents is generally done by professionals with varying skills and sometimes with a vary biased or superficial knowledge of the countries they judge. Sometimes, for example, speechwriters make chiefs of state commit great gaffes.

"If the documents released by UPI do exist, they may be part of a bunch of papers which are written, for various purposes, based on false or superficial information about countries or to influence the policymaking process. Naturally, no serious position can be deduced from a bunch of anonymous papers. We are sure that they do not reflect in any way either President Carter's beliefs or the State Department's policy toward Venezuela."

"The relations between the two governments during President Perez' administration went through various stages. They were not easy with President Ford. After the talks between President Perez and Secretary of State Kissinger, however, there was a tendency toward understanding Venezuela's position, particularly on petroleum and economic policies. During the Carter administration relations have been cordial and frank. We have agreed--or, the presidents have agreed--on fundamental foreign policy points, just as they have disagreed on other no less important points."

Consalvi feels that this is logical because the interests of a superpower and the interests of a developing country which produces raw materials needed and consumed by the big power can never be the same.

Consalvi said: "It is evident that the groups in Washington which are directly involved in foreign policy or international economic matters know and value our viewpoints and know also that many Venezuelan positions are irrenouncable and nonnegotiable."

"That is why I think that all the efforts UPI made to spread negative reports, half-truths or total lies about the Venezuelan situation have had no effect upon the relations between the United States and Venezuela."

The minister believes, and informed us with a smile, "that no U.S. press agency would be so interested in divulging the papers on petroleum policy, for example, prepared for President Perez for his tour, or the reports we may draw up on the policy of other countries."

Jokingly, he added: "The publication of all those reports written by experts or amateurs would lead us to a break of relations with all countries."

We spoke of other topics and "landed" on Africa, where the situation looks rather serious.

Consalvi said: "I have the feeling that there is an attempt at reconquering and recolonizing the entire African Continent. There are about seven wars being waged in Africa at this time. In addition, South African Prime Minister Johannes Vorster has asked both the United States and Great Britain to give up their plans for a peaceful transition of power in Rhodesia and Namibia. The latter is illegally occupied by South Africa. Vorster is an enemy of peace in Africa and has even spoken out--as the New York TIMES has just published--against the agreement between Smith and the three black leaders. Consequently, we see Vorster hardening his position more every day."

For these reasons Consalvi fears that Africa will become an immense Vietnam.

We asked him: "Mr Minister, do you notice a rebirth of the 'cold war?'"

He answered: "It is unfortunate that at the very moment when the United Nations is holding a conference on disarmament, we are again hearing belligerent language which really has all the characteristics of a cold war.

"Some observers of international policy think this hardening in international language and the instransigence in negotiations are aimed at deferring negotiations on economic matters with developing countries and postponing the North-South dialog."

During our conversation, the foreign minister spoke to us of President Perez' international policy. We heard similar praise recently in London and Brussels from international officials, and asked him exactly which are the successes which have produced what would seem to be a halo.

Consalvi said: "Venezuela's image as a responsible and serious country has been affirmed. As is correct, a coherent policy of solidarity with developing countries has been maintained because, without such a policy, it would be impossible to attain what our countries propose, which is a substantial change in the world economy. The direct benefits of this policy would have to be examined within the context of the role played by petroleum in world policy during the past 5 years and the role played by Venezuela in OPEC, because, I repeat, in Venezuela it is impossible to differentiate between international policy and petroleum."

The Dominican press has been speaking of alleged pressure by President Perez against President Balaguer in reference to the Dominican elections. We asked him about our relations with Santo Domingo.

"Absolutely normal. No program of cooperation or negotiations with President Balaguer has stopped," the minister answered.

PEREZ NOT TO ATTEND OAS; CONSALVI DEPARTS

PA2115072 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1327 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 June (EFE)--Venezuelan chief of state Carlos Andres Perez will not attend the OAS assembly which will be held in Washington during the next few days. The official announcement of Perez' absence from the important event of the supreme hemispheric organization was jointly made today by the press office at Miraflores Presidential Palace and the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.

In his place Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has already left for Washington to meet with representatives of all the American countries including Canada which, though not a member of the OAS, will be an observer.

REPORT ON CHINESE DELEGATION'S TOUR, CHI PENG-FEI REMARKS

PA2118412 Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1753 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] During its stay in Venezuela, the Chinese delegation had a tight schedule which included tours of oil facilities in Zulia State, the metallurgy complex in Ciudad Guayana and Portuguesa State, where they paid a visit to Las Majaguas peasant settlement, as well as the field of Carabobo, scene of the battle where independence was sealed, and tourist areas in the Caracas metropolitan area. After a tour on the second day of the visit of the offices of the Congress of the Republic accompanied by Dr Gonzalo Barrios and Dr Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, the members of the Chinese delegation headed by Vice Chairman Chi Peng-fei also held a meeting with Venezuelan congressmen on the finance commission of the Congress of the Republic. During the meeting, the Chinese officials agreed to answer questions posed by the Venezuelan congressmen, including the president and vice president of Congress, Dr Gonzalo Barrios and Dr Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, respectively, Marcos Falcon Briceno, Virgilio Lovera and other no less qualified representatives of the various political parties.

In the fields of agriculture and livestock policy and population affa'rs, the Chinese officials agreed that they are facing supply problems even though they noted that, while they have reported great success with the agrarian revolution, this is not quite enough since they still have to import cereals for industrial purposes because their production barely suffices to supply the large population of over 600 million inhabitants of China, which they have tried to stabilize through family planning programs by using the advancements in medical science and education.

While China occupies a prominent position in the world due to the extension of its territory and its mammoth population and long history, it also takes first place in the annals of oppression if we take into consideration the thousands of years during which it was oppressed by its own dominant castes and afterward by contemporary Western imperialism. England, France, Germany, the Soviet Union, the United States itself and Japan have attacked China, not to mention the civil wars which it had to fight against U.S.-supported hawks of Chiang Kai-shek, whom the Red Army under Mao Tse-tung's guidance was able to defeat in order to begin the construction of the new nationalist, People's China. That is why when the representative of a people such as those of ancient China pays a visit to Venezuela and speaks about the revolutionary triumphs of the Venezuelan people, admitting that his country is peace-loving, belongs to the Third World and identifies with the basic principles of Venezuela's foreign policy, we understand why we have diplomatic relations with a country whose system of government differs from the Western style but whose international principles are above any differences in struggling for world peace.

"The laborious and courageous Venezuelan people," Chi Peng-fei said during a speech given here, "love independen e and freedom and possess a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. More than a century ago, the Venezuelan people made significant contributions to the struggle of the Latin American peoples against colonial domination and for national independence, writing a brilliant chapter in the annals of the national liberation movement in Latin America. And to this day the famous name of Simon Bolivar continues to be on everyone's lips. In recent years the Venezuelan people have exerted indefatigable efforts and have achieved encouraging successes in the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty, in the defense of national resources and in the construction of their own country."

Concerning Venezuela's international policy, Chi Peng-fei said: "In its international political and economic relations, Venezuela advocates the equality of rights among nations, be they big or small, opposes the trampling of weak countries by the powerful and the oppression of the poor by the rich, as well as other imperialist and hegemonic actions, and actively struggles for the establishment of a new international economic order. The struggles being waged by Venezuela and the other members of OPEC with oil as their weapon constitutes a pioneer undertaking of the developing countries in the anti-imperialist and antihegemonist struggle and has opened an effective path to the Third World in its battle against the trampling and exploitation on the part of the superpowers.... We admire the fighting spirit of the Venezuelan people; we appreciate their valuable contributions to the just international cause; and we rejoice in their successes."

Profoundly impressed with Venezuela's technological advancement, particularly with the innovations introduced into its basic industry--oil--after a tour of the oil facilities of Maraven, subsidiary of Venezuelan Oils, at Lake Maracaibo, Chi Peng-fei said that China has a lot to learn from our country as far as this major industry is concerned. From his observations during the tour he made of the facilities of the metallurgy industry in Guayana, Chi Peng-fei termed it a marvelous heavy industry which will contribute toward development and industrial prosperity. About his tour of the peasant settlement of Las Majaguas, he said: This is an important bulwark of Venezuelan development because one cannot conceive of a prosperous country without an adequate agrarian policy such as the one that is beginning to show its effects in these settlements in Portuguesa.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON UNIVERSITY DISORDERS

PA211450Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA

[Communique released on 20 June 1978 at the University of Panama in Panama City and signed by Panamanian Education Minister Dr Aristides Royo and University Rector Eligio Salas--read by announcer]

[Text] Recently, the Academic Council and the Directive Council of the University of Panama agreed to suspend indefinitely the activities of this center of higher learning. This decision was made as a result of the serious incidents that took place on the university campus, which disrupted the institution's normal academic environment. These disturbances were an extension of the repeated actions in which certain groups have been continuously participating while seeking to introduce unrest into Panamanian society through street actions and attacks on institutions, all of which have been witnessed by the community. This caused and intensified the climate of agitation and unrest that resulted in the incidents we are now criticizing.

There is evidence that in the development of these incidents various types of weapons, which had been surreptitiously introduced onto the campus, were used. Due to their variety, one is led to believe that they were not collected exclusively for use during a student dispute. This led to the death of two students. Two others were shot and wounded, several others were injured and property damage resulted from various acts of vandalism.

These incidents have no precedent in Panamanian university life which, furthermore, has developed normally over the past 9 years. It should be stressed that throughout these years, the University of Panama has been expanding its responsiveness to the country's requirements and needs and maintaining a continued effort to reaffirm the institution's academic responsibility while expanding and diversifying its activities in the fields of science and technology, particularly in priority areas aimed at national liberation and development.

In these 9 years the university has tripled the number of career choices it offers and quadrupled the number of students who have an opportunity to engage in advanced studies. During this period, a democratic and pluralistic climate, respectful of the freedom to teach any subject and of the educational staff's academic merits as well as of the students' freedom of conscience, expression and association has prevailed at the University of Panama.

Nonetheless, recently there have been cases of political agitation on campus which have originated in other sectors of the national community and are not the result of internal developments at the institution. Everything seems to indicate that certain groups have sought to use the university's autonomy to destroy its ability to function and to create disorders outside the campus.

Nonetheless, it is worth stating that scarcely 1 percent of the university's student population participated in the events we are currently criticizing and that the academic authorities themselves, without any external intervention, reestblished order and removed the fighting factions from the campus.

There has been no disruption of order in any of the regional university centers and academic activities continue normally in Cocle, Azuero, Veraguas and Chiriqui. Activities have been suspended as a precaution in the Colon regional center where, furthermore, the popular legal consultation office will remain closed until it has been duly put in order.

As the university rector announced earlier, the existing situation is unacceptable and all measures that may have to be reinforced or added in order to reestablish the academic, organizational and disciplinary conditions required for the institution's normal functioning are currently being studied.

The public ministry is intensifying its investigations in order to establish all responsibilities for the incidents that occurred. Those found responsible will be expelled from the university and will be turned over to the judicial bodies of the republic. All practices or attempts aimed at introducing anarchy and violence into the life of the institution will be definitely eliminated.

Any student, professor or official who may have encouraged incidents such as the ones that took place will be sanctioned accordingly.

While the Academic Council and the Directive Council study and draft the measures to be adopted, the university campus will remain closed because under no circumstances will the university community allow itself to be used to disrupt the public order. To this effect, academic measures are being considered as well as others connected with the form, structure and regulation of the student body's political activities, the form of government of the various schools and other agencies and the university's economic situation.

Nonetheless, it is worth mentioning that the main source of the problems that have arisen originates with factors created outside this institution. The rector, the Academic Council and the Directive Council remain attentively watchful so that the professors, the administrative personnel nor the great majority of the students, who are seriously interested in the university's academic development, will be harmed by any of the measures adopted now or in the future.

The continuation of the University of Panama's normal functioning will depend on the responsibility shown by all members of the university family. The most serious sectors must be the ones most interested in imposing the respect and order that are essential to guaranteeing the institution's academic progress and in firmly blocking the path of those individuals and groups who have sought to create a condition of anarchy in the university, to introduce violence and to interrupt the fulfillment of the university's normal activities, which should be aimed at contributing to our people's liberation and material and spiritual progress rather than to the destruction of the conditions that lead to these objectives.

The university authorities will continue to notify the community about any future adoption of measures and the progress of the investigations.

Released at the university campus on 20 June 1978

[Signed] Rector Eligio Salas, president of the Academic Council

Dr Aristides Royo, minister of education and president of the Directive Council

FEP ATTRIBUTES UNIVERSITY DEATHS TO OLIGARCHIC PLOT

PA2123S4Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Jun 78 pp 13, 12, 22 PA

[Communique issued by the Federal Executive Council of the Federation of Panamanian Students--FEP--in Panama City--dated 20 June 1978]

[Text] Seditious Plan Provokes Acts of Violence

On Wednesday night, 14 June, violent incidents took place at Panama University which caused the death of two university students, a very painful toll for the Panamanian student movement. The incidents also caused a large number of persons to be wounded by firearms.

The incident was a provocation against a group called the University Anti-imperialist Front (FAU), which was holding a meeting at the architecture school to encourage student attendance at the great mass rally which was to be held in our country on 16 June at the 5 May Plaza.

This incident is related to the events which occurred in Colon last 6 June, when an attack was staged against the provincial student movement with firearms and incendiary bombs which destroyed the FEP regional executive center at a time when it was being used as a child care center for children under 6 years of age.

The Oligarchy Uses Shock Troops Against the Process

Far from being isolated or accidental incidents, these are part of a seditious conspiracy directed by the enemies of the process and intended to overthrow commandant Torrijos' patriotic leadership. For the seditious ones it was important to jeopardize the mass rally of 16 June at 5 May Plaza. Their activities were directed toward this end.

The leaders of this seditious conspiracy are the same ones who want to make us return to the past of petty politics, to the oligarchic governments of treason. They are the oligarchic parties who are now trying to return in order to vilely and ruinously steal what was obtained by the people's struggle in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Unfortunately, those oligarchic parties also have a following, although minimal, in the student movement. Their representatives are the Revolutionary Students Front (FER), the Guaycucho Movement, the Revolutionary Socialist League (LSR), the Camilo Torres Circle and Van Pop [not further identified], who from purported "ultraleftist" positions have signed a communique together with oligarchic parties welcoming Arnulfo Arias. They have alined themselves with those who have been exploiting our people, keeping them hungry, poor, unhealthy and illiterate.

The Counterrevolution Sacrifices the Lives of Two Students

These groups, which served as an instrument of the oligarchy to point the heinous weapon at the heart of the young leader, Demostenes Rodriguez Alvarez; which sacrificed the life of the student; which pass themselves off as students, have nothing to do with the student movement. The student movement has never settled its differences with methods that lead to the taking of lives of militant cadres, no matter what their political or ideological position. Differences have always been settled with dignity and broadmindedness.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that FER, Guaycucho, LSR, Camilo Torres, and Van Pop are not interested in resolving these differences but in provoking chaos and violence. For this reason, FEP holds that they are not student groups but bands of counterrevolutionaries at the service of sedition, at the service of the conspiracy of the oligarchy and the most recalcitrant sectors of U.S. imperialism, which encourages, finances and develops anti-Panamanian propaganda abroad and rallies around that reactionary figurehead, the satrap Arnulfo Arias.

Arnulfismo Places Itself at the Front of the Conspiracy; Now the Oligarchy and the People Confront Each Other

Arnulfo Arias has returned to place himself at the head of a domestic conspiracy composed of oligarchic parties such as the Panamenist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Movement of Independent Lawyers, the Independent Democratic Movement, FER, Guaycucho, LSR, Camilo Torres, Van Pop, the ill-conceived, anticommunist-inspired Patriotic Alliance and others.

It is clear that with the arrival of Arnulfo Arias in Panama, political differences have become more evident, the oligarchy and the people now confront each other.

The direct responsibility also falls upon the radio stations which instigate a campaign against our country's patriotic forces, seeking to break the internal unity with the slogan of anticommunism. A certain radio station which has become the chief disseminator of sedition in Panama is directly responsible for the loss of human lives. Our people will never forget how far that station went to provoke those acts of criminal violence against the popular movement and against the process' leadership.

The "Ultraleft Has Already Defined its Role in Allying With the Oligarchy Against the People

The always glorious Federation of Panamanian Students cannot but protest vigorously against the provocations of violence directed against the student movement by the counter-revolutionary bands called FER, Guaychucho, LSR, Camilo Torres and Van Pop, which proved in Colon that they do not even respect our people's religious beliefs since they stopped a mass at Abel Bravo school which was to be in memory of the late Juan Antonio Navas, who was murdered, and they ruthlessly used El Carmen Church for their acts of vandalism.

In Panama and Latin America the so-called "ultraleft" has traditionally been the faithful instrument of local oligarchies and imperialism in halting revolutionary processes. They have always been the element that paves the way for the forces of backwardness to prevent the victory of the people and their liberation.

In Latin America there are many examples of "ultraleftist" forces like these which have been part of a reactionary coupist conspiracy and which always appear when there is a lack of progressive forces with possibilities of triumph and victory, disguising their language with superrevolutionary phrases, demanding an impossible revolution to prevent a possible revolution. But experience in Latin America shows us that once reactionary and counterrevolutionary coups are carried out, many of these "ultraleftist" leaders continue collaborating with repressive forces and murdering patriots.

Patriotic Forces Must Be on the Alert Against Vandalism and Anarchy Which Encourage Sedition

For this reason, the most recent acts of vandalism in educational centers, which did not coincide by chance with the presence of Arnulfo Arias, cannot be interpreted as mere student squabbles. They are the product of a seditious plan which seeks to destabilize the country and evidence how far the oligarchy's shock troop is willing to go to prevent the people's total liberation and sweep away the popular conquests obtained in the framework of this revolutionary process.

We appeal to public opinion and all the, active forces in Panamanian society to be on their guard against the aims of the oligarchy and the most recalcitrant sectors of imperialism which, nostalgic for power, seek to return to an oligarchic and capitulating past.

For its part, the militant Federation of Panamanian Students, jointly with the patriotic forces, will take the measures necessary to prevent vandalism and anarchy from obstructing the normal development of academic activity in schools, a matter which is rightly of concern to professors and parents. The FEP's answer will be directed not only toward the shock troops but toward their intellectual instigators.

We ask the public to reject this kind of vandalic and anarchic demonstration which provokes violence and to demand that the most severe measures be taken against the perpetrators of this criminal incident, against those who are physically and morally responsible for the murder of Demostenes Rodriguez Alvarez.

Eternal glory to Demostenes Rodriguez Alvarez. Against the oligarchy, sedition and counterrevolution. FEP is on the march.

OPPOSITION CONTINUES ACTIVITIES FOR UNITED FRONT

PA211541Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Last week the various opposition political groups continued their activities aimed at forming a united opposition front. Last Wednesday, Panamenist leader Dr Arnulfo Arias met with David Samudio, National Liberal Party president, and several other leaders of that political party, which was the Panamenist Party's main opponent in the elections held 10 years ago in May 1968. The meeting was held at the home of Dr Mario Galindo, one of the leaders of the Independent Democratic Movement.

Samudio and Dr Arias held a long talk which lasted almost 2 hours. This was the first direct dialog between these two politicians who 10 years ago participated in one of the most violent and heated political campaigns in Panamanian history.

Accompanying David Samudio were Liberals Guillermo Elias Quijano, Dr Joaquin Fernando Franco and Julio Harris. Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, leader of the Movement of Independent Lawyers, the political group that is the main promoter of opposition unity, was also present at this meeting. Dr Arnulfo Arias, for his part, was accompanied by Jorge Pacifico Adames, his finance and treasury minister during the short administration of October 1968; Hildebrando Nicosia, who held the post of minister of the presidency and who is currently the party's secretary general; and Luis Felipe Clement, a Panamenist deputy in 1968.

It has also been learned that Republican Party President Lorenzo Romagosa met last Thursday with Dr Arnulfo Arias and that the topic discussed was also that of the unity of all opposition forces, aimed at demanding what these sectors describe as a return to civilian rule and democracy.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ADDRESSES PEOPLE ON POCOCI STRIKE, GOVERNMENT SPENDING

PA220218Y [Editorial Report PA] San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish at 0101 GMT on 22 June 1978 carries a live speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. Carazo begins by discussing the banana workers strike taking place in Pococi, calling the strike illogical because it involves a dispute between workers groups rather than problems with management. He says that workers have a right to strike but that he speaks for the rights of all Costa Ricans. Carazo states that he personally visited Pococi to get a firsthand view of the strike and rejects allegations that he did so to incite the workers. Carazo deplores the fact that there are reports that workers who have wanted to return to work have been attacked. He states that in a free country each man has the right to work.

Discussing the economic impact of the strike, Carazo states: "I am told that the strike has now cost approximately 900,000 colones and that the workers have lost 200,000 colones in wages; that the country has been kept from exporting a large amount of bananas, about 30,000 cases. We need the money from the sale of those cases to buy medicine and spare parts, to buy diesel fuel and gasoline, and to buy abroad all those things we do not produce."

Carazo concludes his discussion of the strike by saying that the Costa Rican people should not let the cooperative where the strike is taking place be destroyed by it.

Carazo moves on to a discussion of his visit to Panama for the treaty exchange ceremony and rebuffs critics who he says accuse him of having spent too much money on the trip. He then launches into a general defense of his administration's spending policies, blaming the preceding administration for incurring many of the expenses his government must pay for. He says that the former administration did not issue reports on presidential expenses but that his administration will do so often.

"I am willing to present accounts now and always. I am willing to present accounts so that Costa Ricans may recover their faith. We have said this thousands of times, and we shall continue to repeat it until [words indistinct]. For many years there has been no report on the money spent in the presidential house, but we shall present reports constantly."

Carazo ends his speech at 0030 GMT by stating that the Costa Rican people want a moral administration that will keep them informed of its activities and promising to fulfill their wish. He calls on all citizens to cooperate with him because his government stands for all Costa Ricans.

GUATEMALA

TERRORIST PLAN TO DISRUPT ORDER REPORTED

Laugerud Garcia Disclosure

PA211618Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1552 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (LATIN)--President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia has reported a terrorist plan to assassinate National Defense Minister Gen Otto Spiegeler Noriega, to kidnap three or four ambassadors and to assassinate other army officers.

The president made these disclosures to local newsmen yesterday in Puerto Barrios, 300 km northeast of this capital, upon inaugurating a new hospital in the area.

"They think that we are not aware of their plans," the president said, without indicating who "they" are. He added: "They are mistaken. We know that the aim is to assassinate officers of the highest rank in a cowardly manner by means of bestial actions."

Later, the president said that the subversive elements seek to provoke the army, "but they will not make us commit errors in order to achieve their objectives," the president said.

The president made these statements as he was touring the new hospital facilities. He took advantage of the occasion to condemn the assassination of members of the army, emphasizing in particular the death of Col Humberto Ramirez Lima, chief of the first section of the army (personnel) and former chief of staff in the government of Carlos Arana Osorio. "This assassination," the president said with obvious disgust, "was executed in the most cowardly manner, the ways groups which are worse than beasts act, without giving him any opportunity to defend himself."

Colonel Ramirez Lima was assassinated on Saturday at approximately 1830 as he was about to enter his residence from his automobile. Several individuals machinegunned him from behind, killing him instantly.

General Laugerud mentioned a number of problems which he has had to resolve during his last months of government and asked whether it is not part of the subversive plan for the emergency committee of government workers to have embarked upon a new strike less than 10 days before the change of administration.

In discussing a series of problems, the president mentioned these pressure movements, although he declined to mention specific cases, noting only the movements in general that are underway at this time.

Finally, he said that the enemies of constitutionality undoubtedly would like "something to happen" in order to prevent the change of administration. However, he noted that he, as president, and the army, as the guarantor of constitutionality, have legal means to combat these movements. He said that if necessary he will make use of all the legal means conferred upon him by the constitution of the Republic.

'Two-Pronged' Extremist Plot

PA212011Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1953 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today reported the existence of a two-pronged plot to prevent the change of presidential administration on 1 July. The conspirators are reportedly extreme right and extreme left groups.

The charge, made publicly by Government (interior) Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, included the names of foreigners allegedly brought into the country by the rightists to train their shock troops. These foreigners are reportedly Carlos Alberto Diurich, an Argentine, and Rafael Perlas Saldivar, a Chilean, who were instructors for the rightists. In addition, there were Castroite communist commandos already operating among the leftist groups.

Alvarez Ruiz said that, in addition to the fact that the plot was to have been directed toward the political assassination of government officials and high-ranking military officers (the first victim was to have been Defense Minister Gen Otto Spiegeler), it was to have included the kidnaping of ambassadors. He said that it cannot be firmly stated that the rightist plot was sponsored by the National Liberation Movement (which is anticommunist and opposed to the government), but neither did he deny that this party was responsible.

For his part, President Kjell Laugerud Garcia said that "the strikes which are already underway or which are being prepared have a marked political basis which seeks to subvert the legal order." Both the president and his interior ministe reiterated that a "state of siege" might be imposed.

GOVERNMENT STEPS UP MEASURES TO LOCATE TERRORISTS

PA211405Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The government's security forces have intensified measures to locate extremists in the interior. This action, in which air and land units are participating, forms part of an operation designed to capture the persons responsible for the death of Col Humberto Ramirez Lima, who was attached to the Guatemalan general staff. In addition, the search operation also seeks to locate those responsible for the terrorist action in which 18 military policemen were killed south of Guatemala City several days ago.

The wave of crime in Guatemala continues to swell. Yesterday afternoon two criminals on a motorcycle assaulted a woman in Zone 2, north of the Guatemalan capital, in an effort to rob her of some 3,000 quetzales which she was carrying in a briefcase after having carried out a transaction at a local bank. The criminals shot the woman, identified as Marta Alicia Resinos de Palacio, and her son, Jorge Antonio Resinos. Both were seriously injured. The criminals then fled into side streets.

Police Guard Diplomats

PA212007Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1955 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 June (ACAN-EFE)--Acting Guatemalan Foreign Minister Luis Aycinena Salarzar said here today that hundreds of policemen have been assigned to protect the diplomatic corps after an antigovernment plot which included the murder of ambassadors was uncovered. Aycinena Salazar added that this very morning the local diplomats were informed both of the conspiracy and the measures taken to protect them. In effect, all ambassadors accredited to Guatemala were called to the Foreign Ministry early today, where Minister Aycinena Salazar asked them "not to take risks" since they could be the targets of terrorists.

The acting foreign minister's announcement followed statements by Guatemalan President Gen Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia and his government minister, Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, who charged that political sectors of the left and right are trying to overthrow the government. They agreed that the plot uncovered by the security forces is aimed at preventing Gen Romero Lucas Garcia from assuming the presidency on 1 July.

Aycinena Salazar emphasized the government's concern for the lives of ambassadors of countries friendly to Guatemala. In the recent past, leftist terrorists killed U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein and West German Ambassador Karl von Spreti.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION DENOUNCES SLAYING OF SOLDIERS

PA211722Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 20 Jun (AFP)--The University Students Asscciation [AEU] today described the attack against Guatemalan soldiers--which occurred here on Wednesday and in which 18 men were killed--as "a provocation against the people." The AEU, of extreme leftist leanings, affirmed in a communique, that the attack was a provocation "whose sole and immediate result was to divert the attention of the citizenry from the execrable crime committed against the peasants of Panzos municipality."

According to the AEU, 69 persons, "68 of whom were fully identified," were killed in an armed confrontation in the town of Panzos, 330 km north of this capital. The official figure on the number of victims was 46 dead and approximately 40 wounded.

The AEU also denounced the disappearance of 28 peasants in the town of San Juan Cotzal.

PANZOS MASSACRE SURVIVOR KIDNAPED 21 JUNE

PA212322Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Indian Kekchi Napoleon Torres, survivor of the "massacre" at the river port of Panzos, northern Guatemala, was kidnaped today in the capital of Alta Verapaz, Coban. The report on his kidnaping was made by members of the El Arenal peasant league, which Torres heads. The kidnap victim's wife was injured and left by the side of the road at the place where he was kidnaped. According to the report on the incidents, Torres had been arrested following a clash between Indian peasants and army troops in Panzos on Monday, 29 May. The kidnaping by unidentified individuals who were riding in a gray sedan took place just as Torres emerged from jail.

NEW NEWSPAPER BEGINS CIRCULATING IN CAPITAL

PA212234Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Jun (AFP)--NUEVO DIARIO, a new morning newspaper, today began (?circulating) here in the form of a 24-page tabloid. The newspaper's director is Spanish-Guatemalan journalist Fernando Albert; its editor is Mario Solorzano Foppa. Before it began to circulate, this newspaper was referred to as the information organ of a leftwing political organization.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT ORDERS SUSPENSION OF MI PREFERIDA

PA211409Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The Government yesterday ordered the suspension of broadcasts by the Mi Preferida radio station on charges that it has violated the radio and television code.

In a single day, the radio headquarters issued rulings in four cases brought against that radio station in the past 2 months. There have been public demands for the resumption of activity by the independent radio station.

Spokesmen for the radio station said that the case will be presented at the OAS meeting in Washington.

MALMIERCA DEFENDS CUBAN ACTIVITY IN AFRICA

LD2209417 London MORNING STAR in English 22 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[Sam Russel interview in Cuba with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca: "What Are the Cubans Doing in Africa?"--date not specified]

[Text] Cuba's aid t Angola and Ethiopia has hit the headlines. And it has been the subject of massive misrepresentation by the millionaire press and mass media, so the first question I asked Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca was to explain his country's policy in this respect.

He explained that Cuba's foreign policy had as its objectives the strengthening of peace and international security, while also acting in the interests not only of its own people but also to help the revolutionary movement in the world.

"So when it was evident," he added, "that the Angolan revolution was threatened by South Africa's apartheid regime and by Zaire, with the threat that Angola would be dismembered and the revolution smashed, it requested solidarity and help from Cuba.

"Our reply was favourable. We decided to help Angola to prevent the revolution being drowned in blood by the South African racists and the Zairean counterrevolutionaries.

"Our help was also a way of ensuring that South Africa's racist regime troops did not advance northwards and extend their frontiers far from Namibia and thus exercise a negative influence over the whole area of south-west Africa."

"Our Duty"

"So when our government decided to help the revolutionary Government of Angola, it was in fulfilment of our duty, not only in the interests of our own people, but also of the struggles of the peoples for liberation in whatever part of the world in which this takes place and our help is asked for.

"Ethiopia was a similar case. The Haile Selassie regime was a repressive regime under which 85 percent of the people were illiterate, one third of the children died before the age of five, with millions suffering from tuberculosis, malaria and other preventable diseases, all this accompanied by extreme poverty and backwardness in a situation in which slavery still existed.

"The revolutionary significance of the overthrow of Selassie was that it enabled the Ethiopian people to advance as never before. We consider that the Ethiopian revolution is a true revolution giving the people the possibility of advancing to socialism.

"This revolutionary government became subjected to attack and was then invaded by Siad Barre's armies attempting to seize part of Ethiopia and violate the territorial integrity of the country.

"There was also a situation in the north where there was a rebellion which sought to separate Eritrea from Ethiopia. All this presented a threat to Ethiopia and a threat to its revolutionary regime.

"This would not only have had a negative influence on Ethiopia but elsewhere as well. If Somalia had been able to seize part of Ethiopia, it would not only have had serious repercussions on Kenya and other bordering countries but also on other African countries which have border differences.

"We support the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity in the resolutions they have adopted against the use of force to settle frontier questions.

"So by supporting Ethiopia and its revolution, preventing it being overthrown, was not only in the interests of the Ethiopian revolution, but also in the interests of all of Africa.

"Our action helped the policy of development to which all African countries aspire, to eliminate the backwardness which they inherited from centuries of colonialism and neo-colonialism."

When I asked Dr. Malmierca whether Cuba had military forces or advisers in other parts of Africa, he took strong exception to the way in which the millionaire press and mass media have concentrated on the military aspect.

He pointed out that Cuban help to the newly-liberated countries of Africa began when, 15 years ago, on May 23 1963, a group of 54 Cuban doctors, nurses, radiographers and other medical experts went to Algeria to help establish a health service there.

Technicians

"So our modest help," he added, "was also made available in the fields of health, education and agriculture, sending technicians to these countries as well as receiving students to train as technicians in Cuba. This is help made without any thought of getting anything in return."

While I was in Cuba, over 1,200 young Ethiopians left their country to study alongside young Angolans and Mozambicans who are already studying in the magnificent schools set up for them by the Cuban Government in the Isle of Pines.

Dr. Malmierca pointed out too that there were more Cuban doctors in Africa then officials of the entire staff of his Foreign Ministry, including all officials and diplomats abroad, while there were also more Cuban building workers helping other countries abroad than his total staff.

There are more Cuban teachers than all the Cuban diplomats and officials in the 80 countries with which Cuba has diplomatic relations.

"So it is interesting," said Dr. Malmierca, "that all that is being talked about abroad is the military aspect of our aid.

"But we decided to help by sending doctors and builders, teachers and technicians whose services, incidentally, did not represent any source of income or foreign currency for us.

"It was our way of expressing our solidarity with the peoples of Africa in their attempts to develop and overcome the backwardness left by colonialism. To attempt to present our presence in Africa as exclusively military is a gross distortion.

"We have been attacked in many places and there has been much exaggeration in this respect with the United States and British press, for example, claiming that Cuban forces were appearing all over the place and even saying that there were Cuban troops in places where we did not even have a military attache.

"This campaign against us was not just a genuine mistake; it was a desperate attempt to distort Cuba's aid to Africa. All our help, civilian and military, has been based on agreements between Cuba and African governments who asked for it.

"So we do not feel under any obligation to render accounts to other countries of this aid, as such matters are exclusively within the competence of our country and those states with whom we have concluded such agreements.

"The United States has tried to make the restoration of normal relations with Cuba subject to the condition that Cuba ends its aid to African states. Here we have to point out that normal relations with the United States can only come about by stopping all aggressive acts against Cuba, military, economic and political.

"While the United States maintains its aggressive attitude to Cuba, it is not possible to normalise relations."

Dr Malmierca took special exception to the recent claims by Britain's Foreign Secretary David Owen about an alleged danger of Cuban military participation in Zimbabwe.

Independence

He pointed out that Cuba had long supported the struggles of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and independence and the right to decide themselves the road they took for their economic and social development.

"We think," he said, "that the situation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa is a disgrace to the whole of humanity and it is necessary to ensure that the black peoples there, who are the majority, should take power and end the barbarous racist regimes ruling their countries.

"We think that such a policy will result in the saving of lives and blood there, allowing the peoples to live in peace and freedom. We support the policies of SWAPO in Namibia and of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe.

"But to talk of the 'danger of Cuban military participation in Zimbabwe' is an attempt to produce a threat that will draw attention away from the real facts of the Smith regime, which, apart from being an illegal regime, is attacking Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. That's where aggression lies and those are the troops responsible."

Finally I asked Dr. Malmierca what he thought could be done to improve relations between Britain and Cuba. He said that the agreement on economic-industrial cooperation signed in 1975 provided a significant basis for bilateral relations with the regular meetings of the British-Cuban joint commission set up in the agreement.

"The high quality and technological level of a whole range of Britain's industrial production," he said, "is for us one of the main basis of the agreement."

"In this field, a significant increase in Cuban-British relations depends in the first place on the goods being competitive in the world market and on a viable interchange of goods. Cuba's traditional exports like sugar and nickel have recently not had many opportunities on the British market.

"In the course of the discussions of the joint commission we are confident that it will be possible to find formulas which would bring about a positive change in the present situation.

"There are other aspects of bilateral relations which could be considerably improved to our mutual advantage, if active steps were taken by the British Government to respond to initiatives already advanced by us. This is the case, it seems to me, in the scientific-technical field.

"We consider that the sporting exchanges have progressed satisfactorily and that the trade union visits have been useful. All this contributes to better understanding on both sides.

"We do not exclude in any way the possibility of visits and political discussions. Our ideological differences rather require that a dialogue should be convergence of views, but rather to provide the opportunity for clarifications and so avoid intemperate expressions along the road of our co-existence in the contemporary world."

MORE ETHIOPIAN YOUTHS TO ATTEND SCHOOL IN CUBA

FL211230Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Excerpt] Ethiopian children, mostly sons and daughters of members of the militias and army of that fraternal country who were killed in repulsing the Somali aggression, will attend school in our country. This group of students, 9 to 17 years of age, will arrive in Cuba the first part of July. During their stay in our fatherland, the Ethiopian youths will attend school in the Isle of Pines, among them the one bearing the name of Gara Maroa in memory of combatants who fell in that region.

SUGAR INDUSTRY COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

FL211718Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Ethiopia and Cuba have expressed interest in cooperating in the sugar industry for their mutual benefit by signing in Addis Ababa a document on cooperation plans in that field. According to the document, the Cuban industry will train Ethiopian technicians and provide engineers to work in that country.

The Ethiopian press has described the agreement as a new step toward strengthening the lasting ties of friendship and cooperation between the two nations and peoples.

CTC ISSUES DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH URUGUAYANS

FL211025Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has issued a declaration of solidarity with the Uruguayan people on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the military coup d'etat that deprived that country's inhabitants of all democratic rights. The CTC document points out that the oligarchic regime governing Uruguay keeps the people under fascist terror and persecution. The document expresses the Cuban workers' support for the Uruguayan working class and its National Convention of Workers which, since its creation, has been at the forefront of the struggle for regaining fundamental freedoms.

FAUSTINO PEREZ, COSTA RICAN DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

FL211458Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Text] In Havana City Deputy Faustino Perez, chairman of the economic cooperation and foreign trade committee of the National People's Government Assembly, has met with the delegation of Costa Rica's agricultural-industrial league which is visiting our country. The Costa Rican delegation is headed by Gerardo Bolanos Alpizar, deputy to that country's legislative assembly, and includes Arturo Rojas Vega and official of the league.

The Costa Rican deputy showed interest in our process of institutionalization which climaxed with the establishment of the National People's Government Assembly. He posed several questions dealing with our experiences in that respect. He also asked about our agricultural and industrial development.

BLAS ROCA RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN, SWISS AMBASSADORS

FL212345Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2332 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, president of the National People's Government Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, today in a solemn ceremony received His Excellency (Machir al-Huss), who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Following the ceremony the ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolucion where they placed a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument.

Blas Roca also received in a solemn ceremony His Excellency Jean-Pierre Ritter, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Switzerland. Following the ceremony the ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolucion where they laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument.

RAMIRO VALDES CHAIRS SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION MEETING

FL212049Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, has called for a greater effort in completing the school construction projects in Pinar del Rio Province. This was made known at a review meeting in this area that was presided over by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Pinar del Rio.

After examining the present situation and future plans, Ramiro Valdes repeated the need to complete the projects planned because of their importance to the province's educational development. He emphasized the work done in the child care centers. In Pinar del Rio there is a school construction plan for this year amounting to 16.323 million pesos, with 48 buildings being started.

BLAS ROCA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SOVIET DAILY

FL162350Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The collective spirit and love of fatherland, internationalism and modesty are the traits of the new Cuban generation, Blas Roca, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly, has stated to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. In an interview published today by the Soviet youth daily, the Cuban leader referred to youth participation in the life of Cuba, above all, since the triumph of the revolution.

CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

CARDI GRANTED $4.4 MILLION BY EEC

FL192220Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 13 Jun 78 p 8 FL

[Text] Georgetown, 12 Jun: The European Commission has agreed to provide a grant of 1.5 million units of account (TT $4,400,000) to the Caribbean Agricultural and Research Development Institute (CARDI), it was announced here.

The money is being made available under a programme of regional funding between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), commission delegate in Georgetown, Tue Rohrsted said.

The regional programme was agreed in June 1977, providing for the commission to assist CARICOM's regional projects to the tune of 32 million units of account (TT $95 million).

Such funding falls under the provisions of the Lome convention linking the EEC with the African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) group of developing countries.

Mr. Rohrsted explained that the grant to CARDI, which could be seen as an important input into the Caribbean food plan, would provide facilities for a large number of outreach centres.

Two centres are to be established in Grenada and Antigua, to complement those already existing in Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados, St. Kitts-Nevis and St. Lucia.

The existing centres would receive equipment and be extended, Mr. Rohrsted said.

"It is hoped that CARDI will be put on a position to carry out its duties effectively as a regional applied research and extension service and bring to the farmers of the region the know how, permitting improved agricultural production," he added. (CANA)

JAMAICA

CUBAN-JAMAICAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION OPENS TALKS

FL211120Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban-Jamaican Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation yesterday opened its third annual session. The intergovernmental commission will examine the state of Cuban-Jamaican cooperation and will prepare this year's corresponding agreement in the spheres of education, public health, agriculture, fisheries, construction, sports and others.

In the opening session, Jamaican Vice Foreign Minister (Daris Heidel) pointed out the broad support being given by Cuba to his country's economic and social development and praised the work of Cuban technicians and specialists in several areas of the world, who are helping other underdeveloped countries to achieve a decent standard of living. Referring to the internationalist aid given by Cuba to African countries, (Heidel) stressed that the position of principles maintained by Cuba in Africa is forcing the oppressors to modify their attitude toward the oppressed.

CONFERENCE HELD ON AFRICAN STRUGGLE

FL211345Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] A two-day conference on oppression and struggle in South Africa and Namibia' ended yesterday at the cultural training centre, Arthur Wint Drive, Kingston.

The conference was officially opened Saturday morning by the Nigerian high commissioner to Jamaica, Mr. A.D. Gadau, who supported Jamaica's stand in relation to the said issues.

Mr. Gadau said that the government and people of Nigeria had followed with interest and admiration the stand taken by Jamaica on the problems of apartheid in southern Africa.

Messages were read from the prime minister, the Hon. Michael Manley, the leader of the opposition, Mr. Edward Seaga, the minister of foreign trade, the Hon. P.J. Patterson, the bishop of Jamaica, the Rt. Rev. Herbert Edmonson, the minister of national security, the Hon. Dudley Thompson and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Frederick Irvin.

In his message Mr. Manley said that the struggle for political liberation in Africa could not be separated from the broader struggle for a new international economic order to narrow the gap between rich and poor nations.

Mr. Manley said that the struggle to free the South African and Namibian people from apartheid was an on-going one to which the world's poor must be committed.

The two day conference ended yesterday with a preformance by the Africa United Group featuring saxophonist Cedric Brooks, the Mystic Revelation of Rastafari and a panel discussion on "liberation activities in South Africa and Namibia."

MANLEY REPORTS ON SIX-NATION ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

FL211340Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jun 78 pp 1, 13 FL

[Text] Following is the text of a statement issued by the office of the prime minister on the one-day visit by the prime minister and Mr. Patterson to Panama on Friday. Mr. Manley and Mr. Patterson returned on Saturday.

"The heads of six governments in the Americas have pledged to work with each other and with other states towards 'a more just and equitable international economic system.'

"They have also pledged 'to ensure that ongoing multi-lateral negotiations, including those on the common fund and debt are pursued expeditiously with the goal of bringing concrete and significant results for the benefit of all countries, particularly the developing.'

"The pledge on economic co-operation was agreed to in Panama city today by the governments of Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Panama, the United States and Venezuela at the end of a second round of multi-lateral discussions on a wide range of regional and international issues. It was contained in a statement issued after the talks.

"The first round of talks took place last night following ceremonies marking the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Panama Canal treaties between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America. One of the ceremonies was a huge rally in Panama City attended by more than 200,000 persons.

"Prime Minister Manley, who headed Jamaica's delegation to the ceremonies as well as in the multi-lateral discussions, led the discussions in this morning's session with a firm restatement of the need for a new international economic order.

"The six nations also pledged to give full support to the Caribbean group for cooperation in economic development and in other ways to encourage the economic development of the region.

"Meanwhile, several countries and international institutions involved in working out details with respect to the Caribbean group for co-operation in economic development will meet in Washington next week, and Jamaica will be represented by Finance Minister Eric Bell.

"And the minister of foreign affairs, Hon. P.J. Patterson, who accompanied the prime minister to Panama will further discuss regional economic matters at a ministerial meeting of the Organisation of American States also in Washington next week. The meeting will also further deal with a number of human rights and security matters which were discussed in Panama.

"On his return to Jamaica this afternoon, Mr. Manley described the discussions with President Carter, President Perez of Venezuela, General Omar Torrijos of Panama and the other heads of government as 'extremely useful.' At the economic level, they should go a long way towards clarifying issues that will arise at the summit of developed countries in Bonn next month and the next UNCTAD meeting in Geneva in September.

"Jamaica is profoundly interested in the outcome of these two vital meetings because our economic survival and development is so bound up with the international economic system, he said.

"The statement issued in Panama today also said the six countries 'agreed to support fully the work and capital replenishments of the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.'

"They also agreed to move towards completing the work of the multi-lateral trade negotiations in Geneva 'and thereby reduce trade barriers and increase the participation of developing countries in an improved world trading system.'

"The six nations also agreed to seek 'to bring into effect the international sugar agreement, the international coffee agreement and other commodity agreements which will have the purpose of establishing fair prices for the products of developing countries.'

"Prime Minister Manley later observed that Jamaica, as one of the signatories to the sugar agreement was particularly pleased that the United States, which has not signed as yet, 'has taken such a positive attitude towards the agreement.'

"With respect to the Panama Canal treaties themselves the joint statement said that the heads of government regarded the treaties as representing a historic step forward in inter-American relations and a demonstration that we can work together in a new spirit of cooperation to shape the future in accordance with our ideals and how we can resolve all areas of friction in the region by peaceful means.

"Attention can now be focussed on economic co-operation and integration in order to promote socio-economic development and to strengthen solidarity among the people of the Americas.

"Jamaica has had a long association with the Panama Canal as thousands of Jamaicans went there to work on the construction as far back as 75 years ago. Now their descendants join tens of thousands of other Panamanians celebrating the treaties which will result in Panamanian control.

"Yesterday they lined the streets all over the city and on one occasion, Mr. Manley stopped and spoke to a large 'Jamaica-Panamanian crowd'".

NATIONAL SECURITY MINISTER TO CONTEST W. ST. ANDREW SEAT

FL161430Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Senator Dudley Thompson, minister of national security, has been selected as the People's National Party's [PNP] candidate to contest the upcoming by-election in Western St. Andrew.

The seat will become vacant with the stepping down of former finance minister, Mr. David Coore, who has indicated his intention to resign as soon as the PNP finds a candidate to replace him.

Well-informed PNP sources have disclosed that Senator Thompson was chosen as candidate from among a "number of hopefuls", at a meeting of West St. Andrew PNP constituency organization, last week.

The new candidate was reported to be favoured by top PNP brass and, also, the retiring member of parliament, Mr. Coore.

Mr. Thompson, who has had a colorful career, as scholar, teacher, RAF pilot and barrister, has previously run and lost in two general elections and in the federal elections in 1958. He contested the 1962 and 1967 general elections in the constituency of Western Kingston, where he was beaten on both occasions by Mr. Edward Seaga, now leader of the opposition. He contested the Westmoreland seat in the 1958 federal elections and lost to the late Mr. C.W. Swaby.

Mr. Thompson, who was first appointed a senator in 1962, was made minister of foreign affairs in 1975, after the constitution was amended to make senators eligible for ministerial appointments.

Earlier this year, he was appointed to head the Ministry of National Security.

BURNHAM RAPS UNION BETWEEN LEFTISTS, RIGHTISTS

FL2114lOY Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 13 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has said Guyanese must examine the class interests of those who are opposed to the constitution (amendment) bill and government's intention to introduce a new constitution in order to recognise why they are opposed.

Cde. Burnham was at the time addressing a mammoth meeting at Kitty Market Square two nights ago. The meeting marked the launching of a series of similar meetings organised by the People's National Congress [PNC]. It was one of the largest street corner meetings witnessed in the city in recent times and it was certainly the best attended since the referendum campaign got underway.

The prime minister who is also leader of the PNC reiterated that it was his party's intention to protect personal property which is not used to exploit the Guyanese masses; that private enterprise will be permitted providing that it satisfies social needs and is not used to exploit the people; that land must go to the tiller; and that political parties will be permitted provided they respect the principles of sovereignty and democracy and are not agencies of forces outside Guyana.

He said those who are opposed to the referendum are either out to achieve political power or to protect their own class interests.

There was, Cde. Burnham said, a "strange concubinage" existing between those who claim to be "leftists" and those who are avowedly "rightists".

"This strange union cannot last for any length of time and already they are beginning to quarrel among themselves because the only thing which has inspired their coming together is their hatred of the PNC".

And, referring to the fact that it was the PNC's intention to ensure that under the new constitution, all Guyanese will have the right to free medical attention, Cde. Burnham promised that this was one aspect which his government will be working towards shortly after the new constitution is adopted.

Guyanese, he stressed, must examine the class interests of those in opposition to the bill to recognise what was motivating them.

The People's National Congress, he said, is not so much "anti-anything". It was, however, "pro-the-people and pro-the-masses". The PNC's strength, he added, lies with the masses and no one can fool the masses.

The prime minister hit at the opposition groups which he said have failed to get down to the task of proposing what should be contained in a new constitution for the country. He said while the others scurried here and there accusing and abusing, it was only the PNC which had put to the people clear guidelines for a new constitution.

"It is easy to be abusive and critical but it takes a certain amount of acumen to produce the sort of document produced by the PNC", he said.

The arguments of the opposition, he said, are directed either against himself or the PNC. However, those of the PNC revolve around principles and the party's feelings for the common man.

The meeting which was held in Cde. Burnham's home village, was also addressed by national chairman of the Young Socialist Movement, Cde. Vincent Alexander, and Cde. Jean Maitland-Singh of the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement. It was chaired by Georgetown Mayor Cecil Persaud and ended with the singing of "We Shall Overcome" and loud chanting of "we want the house; kill the mouse."

WORK OF CUBAN PHYSICIANS PRAISED BY AMBASSADOR

FL211405Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 17 Jun 78 p 8 FL

[Text] The second batch of 18 Cuban doctors working in Guyana for just about a year treated thousands of patients in Georgetown and other parts of the country, Cuban Ambassador Ivan Cesar Martinez told newsmen.

Giving an account of the work of the doctors the ambassador stated that patients were now receiving radiation treatment after a lapse of such treatment for 3 years, many surgical operations were performed, X-ray films were being reported on, and thousands of non-surgical cases and children had been treated.

Mr Martinez summoned the press conference to mark the first anniversary of the "internationalist medical brigade," which, he said, performed in a manner which made Cuba both proud and modest.

The second batch of Cuban doctors arrived here a year ago, comprising six doctors in internal medicine, four dentists, and one each in the following fields: pediatrics, gynaecology, surgery, radiology, orthopaedic surgery, radiotherapy, pathology and radiotherapy technology.

Their average age is below 34 years and, according to the ambassador, they have been working in Georgetown (11), Lethem (2), and Bartica (1).

They took over a year ago from the first batch of eight Cuban doctors who completed their tour of duty, and will be relieved by another team, this time of 22, who will be arriving by month-end.

The doctors in the second batch will stay on for some time to allow for continuity when the third batch takes over. For a period of about two months, the third batch of Cuban doctors will be undergoing a period of orientation before assuming full duties.

Regardless of great efforts and achievements, however, they would have done no more than fulfil their duty as revolutionaries, he said.

"What we truly want to underline, however, is the moral and revolutionary value of the experience gained in Guyana by our medical team. Our revolution is still young, but not weak. We still have a long road to travel to satisfy fully the needs of our people. But the active unity in struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, fascism and racism calls on us daily to be ready to help our brothers," Mr.Martinez stated.

He said the doctors in the second batch would be leaving Guyana "with great experiences, great lessons."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BALAGUER PROMOTES SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS

PA212225Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 20 Jun (AFP)--President Joaquin Balaguer today handed out promotions to members of the Dominican Armed Forces. Lt Gen Juan Rene Beauchamp, secretary of the armed forces, was confirmed in his present rank, to which he had been provisionally assigned.

In addition, Maj Gen Marcos Jorge Moreno, chief of the national army; Vice Adm Francisco Rivera Caminero, chief of staff of the navy; and Brig Gen Angel Urbano Matos Feliz, deputy chief of the army, were all confirmed in their ranks. Col Mario A. McGregor was promoted to brigadier general.

These promotions coincided with a statement by president-elect Silvestre Antonio Guzman denying that he plans to dismiss military personnel when he takes command on 16 August. Guzman, who won the elections in May, said that at no time has he planned to dismiss military commanders. "We have not even considered civilian posts at the ministerial level yet," the president-elect added. The president-elect was reportedly referring to news comments to the effect that he had a list of 191 senior officers who would be dismissed by the government that will enter office on 16 August.

URUGUAY

ROVIRO REBUTS OAS HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY211814Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 78 PY

[Satellite relay interview with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira, from Washington, D.C.]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, there are rumors in Montevideo that Uruguay will indicate mistakes made by the OAS Human Rights Commission. What is the truth on this?

[Answer] The truth is that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (?presented) a report on Uruguay. Uruguay, in turn, presented a report and made observations on that document. This report was presented yesterday to the general secretariat for its distribution.

[Question] Mr Minister, you will hold a meeting with the U.S. secretary of state. What will you discuss with him?

[Answer] I will have a chance to greet President Carter and to (?continue) talks with Mr Vance.

[Question] Will you discuss any specific issue?

[Answer] As I have said, this will be protocol visit.

BRIEFS

IAEA MISSION ARRIVING--A mission from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is scheduled to arrive in Montevideo today to review the present status of Uruguay regarding the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful objectives and to determine the amount of help which Uruguay needs in the nuclear field. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 78 PY]

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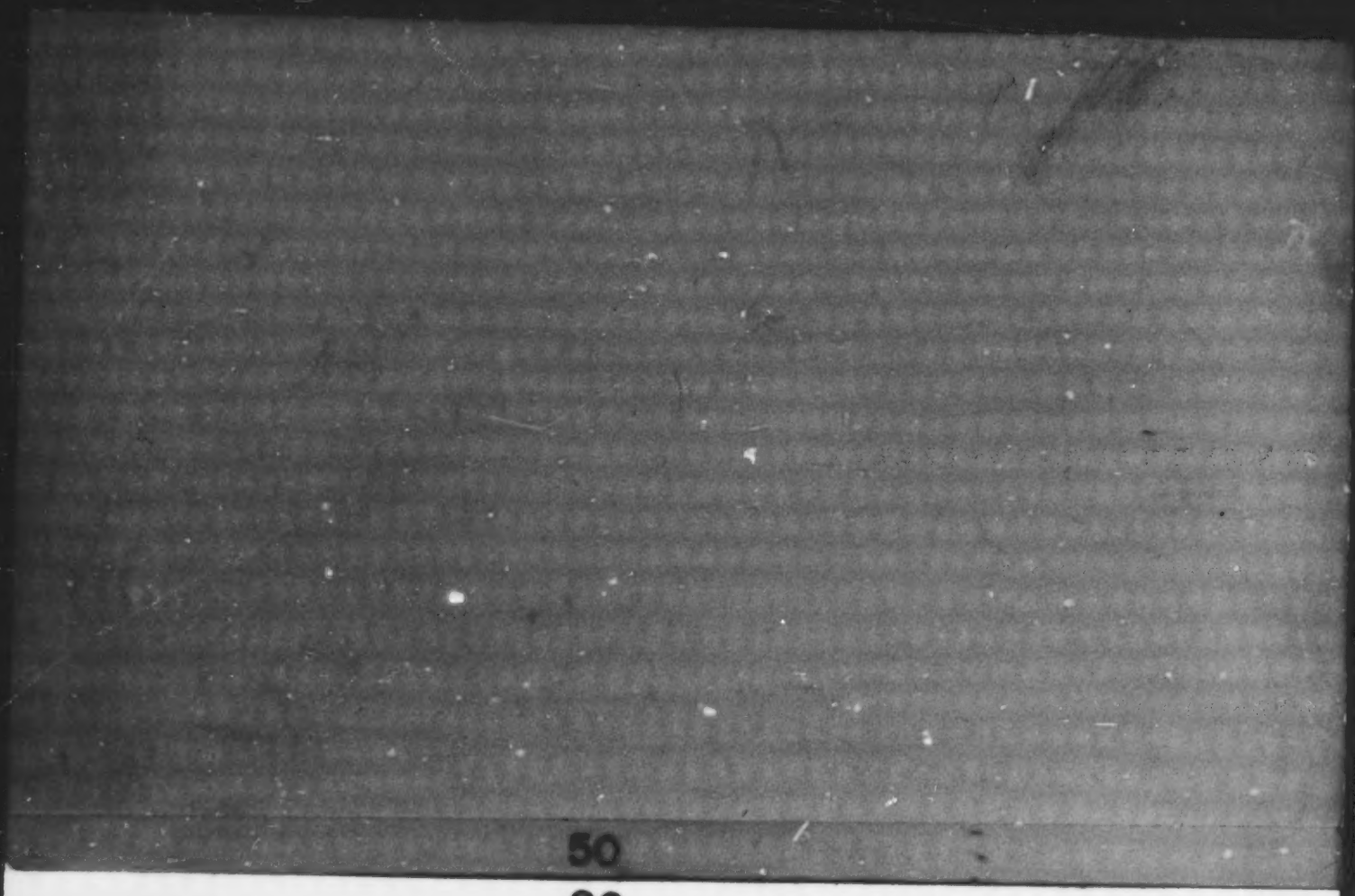
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